The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY OCTOBER 1, 1896. XXXV—NO. 29

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1882 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Most likely you're going to make a trip to the Western Pennsylvania

EXPOSITION

—the musical and art features, as well as the commercial and manufacturing exhibits are unusually attractive this year, and you'll want to see them—it will pay you to include this store in your visit—come and inspect the new goods—learn prices and see if this small profit business isn't done in a way that concerns your self interest.

A wonderful collection of

Dress Goods,
Silks,
Black Goods,
Novelty Woolens,
Coats,
Jackets,
Suits

—all goods you can depend on as to style, quality and price—least price for the kinds.

Meanwhile send for samples of these extraordinary values:

Fine all wool Black Henrietta—49 inches wide—60c—most wide Henriettas are only 44½ inches wide—these are not only extra wide, but such splendid weight, finish and luster as has always been a dollar a yard.

Fine Imported Black Serge, 50 inches wide, 40c.

Fine Novelty Woolens, 48 and 50 inches wide—85c—Scotch effects, silks overshot Novelties, Bourettes— fine fabrics made to sell for a dollar or more—on some there's the difference between 85c and $1.25 to be saved.

Never had such fine choice mixtures to sell at 37½c and 50c a yard as now—nice stylish things that at such prices prove there's small profit selling—no other kind—being done here.

You ought to make sure that we have your name and address for sending the new Catalogue to—ready pretty soon now—brimful of facts about goods and prices that will be to your advantage—free, postpaid, if you ask for it.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Superbly Appointed Train.

Undoubtedly the handsomest train between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, the Superiors and Duluth is the "North Western Limited," which leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m daily via the North Western Line (Chicago & North Western Ry). Its equipment, which is entirely new throughout, and embraces compartment sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library cars, standard sleeping cars, dining and ladies' coaches, has every luxury which imagination can conceive or mind invent for the comfort and convenience of passengers. All agents sell tickets via the Chicago & North Western Ry. For full information apply to agents of connecting line, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. and T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Discount to "Independent" Readers.

Any reader of THE INDEPENDENT sending ten 2-cent stamps to the Trade Company, Boston, Mass., will receive Marion Harland's famous "Talks," containing twelve articles on good living and how to live.

It will pay you to deal with Matt Clemens, Navarre, when you need groceries.

KEPT AWAY BY RAIN.

Some Visitors Postponed Their Calls on McKinley.

DIDN'T KEEP AWAY OLD SOLDIERS.

A Number From the Home at Sandusky Visited the Major—B. & O. Railroaders and Others Called From Indiana—What McKinley Said.

CANTON, O., Sept. 30.—Rain has interfered with the demonstrations on the McKinley lawn. Four of the visits announced were postponed. The soldiers from the home at Sandusky and residents of the vicinity came in a special train of seven coaches. They were taken to the tabernacle, where Major McKinley met them. Addresses were made by Sergeant Hopkins on behalf of the soldiers and by L. W. Hull on behalf of the citizens.

A special train of ten coaches brought the second delegation of the day. It started from Walkerton, Ind., and picked up railroad men in all branches of the work, farmers, mechanics and citizens in general between that point and Chicago Junction, O. The delegation was presented by Judge W. L. Penfield of Auburn, Ind.

In talking to the citizens of Indiana, Major McKinley said:

I am glad to welcome to my home citizens of a neighboring state, representing all occupations and employments of the people. I am glad to welcome the farmers and the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and the citizens generally who have honored me with this call this afternoon. [Applause.] The farmers of this country must appreciate and will appreciate, if they do not already that we can not increase their markets or decrease their competition either at home or abroad by destroying the credit of the country. [Applause and cries of "right, right."] That we cannot cut down the competition which they have in India and Russia and the Argentine Republic, or increase consumption at home of their products by cutting down the value of the currency of the United States. The only way the farmers can be benefited is through a larger consuming class. [Applause.]

The mints will not furnish the farmer with more consumers. He has the most profitable market for what he produces at home, and not abroad. [Applause.] He is met in the markets of the world by the products of other lands beyond the seas. The only market he can rely upon every day of the year is the American markets (applause), and what he wants to know is how to make that American market the best. He cannot do it by closing the mills. [Cheers.] He cannot do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces. [Renewed cheering.] He cannot do it by taking business away from the great railroad lines of the country. He can only improve the American market by favoring a policy that will put every man to work who lives under our flag, and put them at work at living wages (great applause); not the wage scale of some other nation of the world, but the American scale, the best in the world. [Great applause.] And you can not improve that market by destroying the credit of the country, for the credit of the country lies at the foundation of capital and prosperity.

The moment you have destroyed the credit of the country you have taken away from the manufacturer the ability to get money with which to conduct his business; and when he cannot conduct his business he cannot employ men; and when he does not employ men he does not pay wages; and when men do not receive wages they have no wages to spend; and when they have no wages to spend they make poor customers for the farmers. [Great applause.] The farmer can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of his hay by diminishing the hay wagon on which he hauls it. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "good, good."] The railroads of the country make business. They consume 50,000,000 tons of coal a year. That is what you engineers burn every 12 months. What does that do? [Cries of "it gives us work."] Yes, it gives you employment while you are burning it. It gives the thousands of miners employment while they are digging it. That is the kind of a policy we advocate—let everybody help everybody else. [Great applause and cries of "hurrah for McKinley."]

I see that the railway train service has four distinct organizations—probably more—that of the engineers, firemen, trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors, with other organizations auxiliary thereto among the switchmen and telegraph operators. I am informed that each of these organizations has a department of insurance mutual in its character, and conducted and administered by men of their respective organizations. Am I right about this? [Cries of "yes."]

The highest tribute to their business capacity and honesty is found in the fact that not one dollar has been lost or squandered. The trainmen have paid out nearly $3,500, 00. The firemen have paid out nearly $2,000,000. The conductors have paid out insurance amounting to nearly $2,500,00, while the engineers, which I believe is the oldest organization, have paid out nearly $6,000,000. The railroad men, too, are investors and stockholders in loan associations and have savings in savings banks, or did have. [Great laughter and applause.]

What a deep interest, therefore, the railroad men have in the rightful settlement of the money question. Not only are they interested in preserving the integrity of their savings for their old age or disqualification and their insurance to their families in case of accident or death, but they are interested in their present and future wages. I do not believe that the railroad men of this country will ever consent to having their wages cut in two or their insurance money paid at the rate of 53 cents on the dollar. [Cries of "no, no."] Nor will they be satisfied to receive their wages in anything but a currency which shall be worth a full 100 cents. Why, they are talking about the creditors of this country. They are animadverting against them. Who are the creditors of this country? They are the men who labor in this country. [Tremendous cheering.] The greatest creditors of this country today are the workingmen. Aside from what is due them upon investments and savings their current wages make them the largest creditor class in the United States.

The employers of this country owe their employes every 30 days, in good times (cries of "not now, though," followed by great laughter), more than the bonded debt of the United States. Nearly $500,000,000 are paid annually to the railroad employes alone. Do the railroad employes propose to aid any party to enact legislation which will cut his payroll from 25 to 50 per cent in the name of a cheap dollar? [Loud cries of "no, no."] I have seen it stated somewhere that of the 750,000 railroad employes in the United States about 75 per cent of them are voters. I cannot be mistaken when I express the belief that these men will not cast their votes in favor of a debased currency and the repudiation, either of public or private obligations.

Nothing marks the wonderful progress of the country more than its railroad business. In 1880, 461,000 men were employed in the railroad business; in 1890, 704,000. It has been stated by some of the leaders of the Democratic party that free coinage of silver would raise the price of silver from 65 cents an once, the present market price, to $1.29 an ounce; or, in other words, make 53 cents worth of silver actually worth $100 cents. I do not believe it. Do you? [Cries of "no, no, of course we don't."] I do not believe that the free coinage of the silver product of the world with the flat of the government of the United States could make a thing worth only 53 cents worth 100 cents. [Great applause and cries of "no."] Such a proposition is contradicted by reason and experience and opposed to common sense and the plain principles of old-fashioned honesty.

BRYAN IN NEW YORK.

Tammany's Ratification In His Honor a Big Affair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Bryan and Sewall addressed 70,000 people at the Tammany ratification last night.

Mr. Bryan made a speech in the wigwam which caused a wild demonstration. He then talked on the outside from the different stands erected. The crowd was simply enormous, until the rain drove about half of them to shelter. Others speakers also talked, besides Mr. Sewall.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 30.—Wilham Jennings Bryan spoke here about noon and then left for Cumberland. He spoke at Harper's Ferry this morning. He will speak at Grafton tonight, talking at Keyser enroute.

Tomorrow Clarksburg, Parkersburg and Wheeling will hear him at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. respectively. The next day at 10 he will be in Charleston, and at 1 p. m. the nominee is due at Huntington.

THE FLOODS IN MEXICO.

Several Towns Wiped Out—Inhabitants Suffering.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—Telegrams from Mazatlan state that the town of Altata has completely disappeared, as a result of the recent hurricane. Every house was destroyed, burying the inhabitants in their ruins and the only building left standing is a portion of the custom house. The bark Elena and schooner Rebecca are probably lost.

The town of Elota was wiped out of existence, only one house remaining. Nineteen persons were drowned there. Other towns destroyed are Tecuma, Escalaras, Silado and Ceritas. The inhabitants of all these towns who escaped death are without food, shelter and clothes, and the authorities have taken immediate measures for their relief.

TOM SHARKEY VERY MAD.

He Says He Will Break Corbett's Neck on Sight.

DENVER, Sept. 30.—Theodore Brown of this city has received a dispatch from James J. Corbett to the effect that either of the California clubs having failed to deposit a purse for his fight with Sharkey, the match is off, and he will now make a match with Fitzsimmons as soon as possible.

When informed of this Sharkey, who is here to give an exhibition with "Reddy Gallagher," became very mad and announced that he would break Corbett's neck on sight. Lynch, Sharkey's manager, says there are plenty of other clubs willing to offer a purse for the fight and he was in correndence by wire with Corbett this afternoon, though with what result cannot be learned.

GOLD COMING TO US.

About $10,000,000 More to Be Added to the Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The director of the ming has received a telegram from the San Francisco mint stating that about $4,500,000 in gold was expected to arrive there from Australia a week from next Friday.

Information also comes from London that the Bank of England expects to lose $5,000,000 to the United States before the end of the week. Both of these shipments are expected ultimately to reach the treasury, which, together with the amounts already in sight, would bring the gold reserve approximately to $135,000,000.

Palmer and Buckner May Tour.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The national gold standard committee is considering the advisability of sending Senator Palmer and General Buckner through the northwest on a special train. They think such a trip will not only nave the effect of offsetting any impression Mr. Bryan may nave produced, but will create an interest in the national Democratic ticket.

A Receiver Appointed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Frederick P. Forster has been appointed receiver of the assets of Hulburt Bros. & Co., sporting goods and bicycle dealers, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Assets, $378,322 direct liabilities, $292,476; contingent liabilities, $62,265.

Venezuela Question Settled.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Chronicle makes the following announcement: "We have reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at of the Venezuelan question, and that an arbitrary treatment is imminent."

Killed by a Saloonkeeper.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—Benjamin Boyd, a teamster employed by the Riverside Cartage company, has been shot in the groin by A. L. Curry, a saloonkeeper. Boyd died in an ambulance enroute to a hospital. The shooting was the result of a row.

THE CANADIAN STRIKE

Why Operators Tied Up the Canadian Pacific.

TRIED TO BREAK UP THEIR ORDER

The Telegraphers Had Been Threatened With Discharge If They Didn't Withdraw From the Union—Most of the Trains Are at a Standstill.

PEORIA, Ills., Sept. 30.—It is stated at the headquarters of the Order of Railway Telegraphers here in this city that the primary cause of the trouble on the Canadian Pacific is that the officials undertook to coerce the train-dispatchers into withdrawing from the order, threatening them with discharge unless they did. This was done three months ago, and the order has not been rescinded.

Since then, however, not one has withdrawn from the order, and not one has been discharged because he belonged to it. All the time the order has been working hard to get the matter adjusted. Grand Chief Powell is out of the city, and he is expected to arrive at the scene of the trouble by Thursday. At the headquarters assurances have been received that all along the line everything is tied up.

The statement in the dispatches that the order had not complied with the rules of the company, in first bringing the matter to the attention of the division superintendent, is denied at headquarters. Indeed, they have a letter from the second assistant grand chief, Pierson, that he first presented the grievance to the division superintendent and that he intends to take it all the way up to Sir William Van Horn, and then he may appeal to the directors.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 30.—Traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway is greatly retarded as a result of the operators' strike. At many stations where the operators have gone out trains are at a standstill and communication with the dispatchers is in many cases being carried on by telephone. In the eastern portions of the Ontario division there is a blockade of trains which will cause heavy loss in the case of perishable freight.

J. W. Leonard, district manager here, says he has filled all the stations in his division and many applications from operators are still coming in. Mr. Leonard says that the men who have gone out were ill-advised, and he expects all the vacant positions to be filled in a short time.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 30.—The strike of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific took the officials on the Pacific division entirely by surprise, the first intimation received being the stoppage of all trains. From here to North Bend every operator, except one at Port Moody, went out. The assistant superintendent has, however, undertaken the duties of dispatcher and succeeded in getting the Atlantic express out shortly after schedule time and expects to be able to make arrangements for regular running trains in a few days. The officials here state they know no grievance which train dispatchers have.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—Canadian Pacific railroad trains move but very slowly on account of the strike. The company is going to serve all striking employes with notarial protests because they have left their situations without the notices provided for in their contracts. The operators claim that the train dispatchers are with them.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Sept. 30.—Business on the Soo and Canadian Pacific railroads is at a standstill. The strike of the Canadian Pacific telegraph operators has raised havoc with all Canadian Pacific trains.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 30.—The Canadian Pacific railway seems to be getting its passenger trains through, notwithstanding the strike of train dispatchers, but the freight traffic is said to be badly tied up.

UNITED AFTER 80 YEARS.

Charles Bennett Found His Sister After a Life of Adventure.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 30.—Charles Bennett and his sister, Mrs. Lucy Townsend, have been reunited after a separation of 80 years. In 1816 Bennett's stepmother ordered him out of her house in a small New York village, and he started away on a career of adventure, finally settling in Monroe, this state, as a retired sea captain.

He lost all track of his family until last week. His sister, it happened, married and came west, settling down at Clayton, Mich. A newspaper item giving a sketch of the old captain's life attracted his sister's attention, and a mutual friend was the means of bringing the aged couple together after so many years.

The United States Will Join.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The North German Gazette publishes a semi-official note calling attention to the fact that the fifteenth anniversary of the international parcels post falls in October. The note says that the United States will join in the arrangement upon the occasion of the international postal congress at Washington next May and adds that the adhesion of Guatemala and Paraguay are probable.

Shot His Wife and Neighbor.

SANDWICH, Ills., Sept. 30. — Peter Hines shot and instantly killed Peter Ferguson and mortally wounded his own wife at Ferguson's home, about two miles east of Plano. He then gave himself up. He found them alone together.

Carnegie on the Farmers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Andrew Carnegie, in a letter which The Times publishes today, contends that American farmers are fairly prosperous, although they are discontented because their produce does not command the former high prices.

INDIANS' CONDITION IMPROVING.

A Very Favorable Report From Commissioner Browning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—D. M. Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says with no outbreak or disturbance during the year the progress of Indians generally in education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial. The main effort now is, and for many years must be, to put the Indian upon his allotment, get him to support himself there, protect him from encroachment and injustice and educate and train his children in books and industries.

As a first step, so far as treaty obligations do not interfere by requiring the payment of moneys and issuance of rations or annuities, the Indians are given to understand that the government will not feed and clothe them while they remain in idleness. Such funds as are available for the purpose are devoted to starting Indians in homes. If an Indian will go upon an allotment and work to improve it the government will assist him in building a house and getting his farm in operation and making him a practical farmer.

The commissioner says the government goes further and pays the Indian for his work. To regular Indian employes the government paid last year $500,000. A great diversity of crafts and industries are the outgrowth of advanced civilization. The reports from Indian agents, he says show that Indians in many different ways are coming to earn their living.

The entire Indian service, with few exceptions, is now under civil service regulations. Exceptions are made as to Indians who are employed under non-competitive examinations.

Progress in education of the Indians is reported very satisfactory, in spite of many difficulties encountered. The enrollment during the year was 23,352, an increase of 316 over the previous year. The average attendance increased 852.

The reductions of the number of contract schools have been made in accordance with provisions of the last Indian appropriation bill, and in 1897 there will be an expenditure of $257,928, on this account against $463,505 in 1896.

The commissioner urges the passage of the bill now pending in congress to prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians who have become citizens. He says the correspondence in his office shows that the Indians in the west and northwest, who have received allotments, are becoming demoralized by the liquor traffic.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SECRET.

New Light to Be Added to the Happiness of His Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—General Benjamin Harrison's heart is beating in unison with the universe on these balmy fall days, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has joined the ranks of other celebrated women, with whom all womankind feels a lively sympathy just now.

For several days the pleasing truth has been whispered. Nearly all of the ex-president's close acquaintances are congratulating him quietly. At last it is understood—what had been concealed in the seclusion of their Indiana home—the secret of General Harrison's recent independence of all political allurements that had once been his chief enjoyment.

Oil Well Floods the Country.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 30.—An oil well on the Payne farm, near Jarvisville, Harrison county, which has been producing eight barrels daily for month past, has broke loose and began gushing, throwing oil over the top of the derrick and flooding everything in the vicinity.

TROOPS ON THE SPOT.

Louisianans Mad at a Sheriff For Preventing a Lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The people of Amite City and the parish official of Tangipaboo parish are still apprehensive of mob violence on account of the act of Sheriff McMicheals in sending John Johnston, the murderer of the Cotton family, to New Orleans in order to save him from the mob.

Governor Foster has ordered the Second battalion of the city of Amite to reinforce the company of state troops now there from Hammond.

AMITE CITY, La., Sept. 30.—The committee appointed by the mob at Independence came here and had a talk with the parish officials. The officials stated that Johnson, the murderer of the Cotton family would be tried at an early day at Amite City. This statement apparently satisfied the mob leaders and armed citizens on horseback were ordered to dispense and the militia has returned to their homes.

Had to Beach the Steamer.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 30.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company's passenger vessel Unatilla is ashore at Point Wilson. She left San Francisco on Saturday, for Victoria and Puget Sound points, with a full complement of passengers. While making her way up the straits of Fuca during a dense fog she struck a rock and water poured into her hold so quickly that the steamer had to be beached.

Meeting of the Nail Trust.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Members of the nail trust have been in executive session at the Waldorf hotel. J. J. Parks, one of the members, said that about 50 firms were represented at a business meeting held during the day, that the representatives had all attended a dinner and that all would return to their homes today. He refused positively, however, to speak of the business that had been transacted.

Will Electrocute an Ox.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 30.—The first criminal to be electrocuted at the penitentiary will be an ox. It is known that beef is not injured when the animal has been killed by electricity, and on the suggestion of Adjutant General Axline it has been decided to test the electrocution apparatus on steers and oxen. The electrocuted beef will be eaten by the convicts.

A RIOT AT LIGONIER.

Farmer and His Family and Railroaders Have a Fight.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—A riot has occurred just outside the borough limits of Ligonier over a disputed tract of land, in which Superintendent Geo. Senft of the Ligonier road was shot in both legs and a number of others badly hurt by being beaten with clubs. The land in dispute is on the farm of Dixon Houston, and Superintendent Senft and the construction crew of the road undertook to change the course of the stream, when the Houstons appeared on the scene and ordered them to stop.

This they refused to do, and Mr. Houston opened fire on them with a double-barreled shotgun, the contents taking effect in Senft's legs, seriously wounding him. This angered the men, and they grabbed clubs and anything else they could get their hands on and a pitched battle took place, in which Houston, his wife and sons John and Joe were badly used up, being pounded over the heads until they were bruised and bleeding at almost every pore. The workmen were also badly used up, being covered with blood.

All were arrested and taken before Justice I. M. Graham. The whole community is excited over the affair.

THE WRONG DONE A WOMAN.

Dr. Johnson Who Shot His Wife and Dr. Henry Was Crazy.

DUNCANNON, Pa., Sept. 30.—Dr. George S. Henry, who was shot by Dr. T. L. Johnston, has died. The injuries of Mrs. Johnston, who was also shot by her husband, are not serious and she will be able to be about in a few days. Dr. Johnston has been lodged in jail at New Bloomfield, charged with murder.

The doctor has been melancholy ever since the death of two children, which occurred last spring. He has been drinking heavily and it is thought the two combined unbalanced his mind and led to his crime. He accussed the two of undue intimacy.

Homicide on the Decrease.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—Homicide was discussed at the session of the National Prison association. It was concluded that the census taken on the subject, and that the magazine editorial on it partake largely of the nature of sensational journalism; that the world is growing better, and that homicide is on the decrease.

The Socialists Turned Down.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—The fight between the socialistic and anti-socialistic factions in the Cigarmakers' international convention has begun, the occasion being the seating of Delegate David Hemerdinger from New York. The socialists lost.

Improved the Eastern Situation.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A semi-official note says that the embassies at Constantinople are unanimous in regarding the representations made to the sultan by M. Cambon, the French ambassador, as having exercised a most effective influence upon the Turkish government, and as being destined, shortly, to deprive the eastern question of much of its acuteness.

Wedding Tour on a Tandem.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 30.—Charles Hanauer, president of a Cincinnati Bicycle company, and Dr. Stella Hunt, a woman physician of that city, were married and have started on a wedding tour to Denver on a tandem bicycle. They are here awaiting a discontinuance of the rain. The bride said they expected to reach Denver about Nov. 1, provided they have, good weather.

Mr. Pocock's Purchase.

Within the past week H. F. Pocock has added to the rapidly increasing number of fast horses in Massillon two pacers, which it will be hard for any horse to beat on the road. They are Lister, with a record of 2:24¼ and J. R., 2:29¼, both being able to go considerably better than their marks. They will be driven to pole, and will make attractive team, Lister being a black and J. R. a bay. The lovers of horses in the city will be sorry to learn that Mr. Pocock has disposed of his beautiful sorrel team. They have been purchased by Mr. John C. Welty, of Canton, who owns Pilot Boy, 2:10¼, and a number of other horses prominent on the turf. This team should have staid in Massillon.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Silver or Gold.

On receipt of 10 cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure, (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50 cts.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren street, New York City.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Be Sure You Are Right

And then go ahead. If your blood is impure, your appetite failing, your nerves weak, you may be sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is what you need. Then take no substitute. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's. This is the medicine which has the largest sales in the world. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

"I have nothing in the store that sells so well or gives such general satisfaction as Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry I always recommend it in cases of summer complaint or bowel trouble of any kind." C. A. West, Rainsborough, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HE TELLS A STORY.

PHILOSOPHER BEADLE NEAR HIS OLD WABASH HOME.

A Harmless Egotism—Origin of the Term Hoosier—Wonderful Changes During the Past Forty Years—Interview With Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis.

[Special Correspondence.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—There was an old story current in the Wabash valley in my boyhood illustrating the sublime egotism which possessed so many of our prominent men and the general self reliance of the pioneers. Perhaps it is so old that it is new. It is, at any rate, apropos to a present day picture of this city. Noted among the great men of our first two decades as a state was Governor James B. Ray, a man whose executive talent was equal to his pleasant egotism, which is a very high compliment.

A man had been convicted of murder, and the day was set for his execution, but there were extenuating circumstances, and court and jury joined in a petition for commutation. The situation roused all the dramatic instincts of Governor Ray. He gave no sign of his intention, but had a secret understanding with the sheriff that the finale was to be as thrilling as possible. An immense crowd had gathered—no private executions in those days—all very sorry that no commutation had arrived—many in tears. The prisoner stood in his shroud upon the fatal trap. The prayer had been said. The black cap was about to be drawn. Suddenly a horseman at full gallop issued from the adjacent wood waving a paper and shouting: "Stop! Stop! Stop!"

It was Governor Ray. The people made way. He rode to the foot of the scaffold and spoke in a loud voice:

"Prisoner, do you realize the awful position in which you are placed?"

The prisoner admitted the fact.

"You have been condemned to die by a jury of your countrymen. But two powers on earth can save you—Almighty God and I, James B. Ray, governor of the state of Indiana! Sheriff, return the prisoner to the jail."

Perhaps the story isn't true, but it might easily have been. We have had other egotists even more sublime than Governor Ray. It is said that the word "hoosier" is a corruption of "hussar," a term applied in irony by the French and German colonists of southwest Indiana to their boastful neighbors. In those days every neighborhood had its "bully," and when the local victors of Kentucky came over on a "general muster day" and met those of Indiana there were combats which were celebrated for many a year around the cabin fires. Now, why were the early settlers of this state in general such a boastful and egotistic set? Simply because no other sort would have risked their lives, thrown them away indeed, in settling such a malarious region.

MAYOR TOM TAGGART.

It is not within my power to describe the wonderful change even within my recollection. In a long talk with Mayor Taggart the other day he told me that the changes since he came here, in 1876, have been far beyond what he would have then thought possible. "We have," said he, "more miles of good streets, clean and paved, in Indianapolis than any other city in the country in proportion to population. We have more citizens who own their homes than any other city, unless it is Philadelphia. We are located, I verily believe, in the center of the richest area on this earth. Of course, no one region has everything, but if you take Indianapolis as a center and swing a radius of, say, 100 miles around it, I believe you will find in that circle more good things for the use of man than in any other 80,000 square miles on the globe. All the neighboring counties are very rich—so rich by nature that even these awful times have not made the people miserable."

"And you also have more politics to the acre than any other state."

"And on top of that," said the mayor, with a laugh, "you may add that we have a Democratic mayor, elected by a high majority in a year when the Democrats lost everything except Tammany and Texas. Not only is this the most political state in the world, but old settlers tell me it has been so ever since 1840, and it appears to be getting more so every year. The heat and intensity of this campaign are almost painful. Indianapolis, though a city of 180,000 people, and a fine one, has many characteristics of an inland town. For instance, the crowds on the streets are largely composed of farmers, and they form groups and talk politics just like people in a village."

On every prominent corner disputants are "settling" the money question. The mayor, Tom Taggart, as all his friends call him, certainly ought to know something as a basis of comparison, for he has been in the center of the very hottest kind of politics from infancy. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1856, at the time when the "Young Ireland" party of A. M. Sullivan, Gavan Duffy and others was making its most vigorous fight. He was brought to the United States at the beginning of the civil war, located in this city at the age of 20 and was recognized as a party leader from the start.

He has been chairman of the Democratic state, county, city and congressional committees, and was county auditor for eight years. In 1891 the Democrats carried the city by 1,700, but in 1893 Hon. Cabell S. Denny, Republican, was elected mayor by 3,300; so in 1895 the Democrats nominated Mr. Taggart as a sort of forlorn hope, but he went in by a majority of 3,720. Quite a remarkable career for a man only 40 years old, isn't it?

J. H. BEADLE.

COFFEE IN MEXICO.

An Attempt to Get American Capital Interested In It.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The people of St. Louis who know the Hon. Thomas T. Crittenden, consul general of the United States at the City of Mexico, have been writing to him for information about coffee growing in Mexico. Mr. Crittenden was once governor of Missouri, and his friends are numbered by the thousands. So he has found it necessary to get out through the state department at Washington a circular which he will send to these inquirers. It contains a great deal of good advice to people who are planning investments in coffee plantations.

The occasion of all these inquiries was the recent attempt of promoters to interest American investors in coffee plantations in Mexico. The answer which Mr. Crittenden has prepared for the benefit of his correspondents will have an unfavorable influence on the booms, and the promoters will not thank him for it.

Mr. Crittenden warns his friends not to believe the exaggerated reports sent out from Mexico. Many of them, he says, are highly colored for a purpose.

"As a rule," he says, "I would not recommend anybody to undertake coffee raising in Mexico without sufficient capital to pay for 250 acres of land, cash in hand, and have at least $5,000 in Mexican currency to meet the first year's expenses. Two or more individuals may club together and aggregate the above mentioned capital, or more, and accomplish the same end, but by no means let any small capitalist undertake to cultivate over 100 acres in coffee and other necessary crops. This 100 acres may be made self supporting the first year by cultivating 25 or 50 acres of it in coffee and other things in connection with chicken and hog raising, having a vegetable garden, and, by all means, a medium sized nursery of 25,000 coffee seedlings to be ready for the balance of the 100 acres."

Many failures in coffee growing in Mexico arise from the fact that the manager of a plantation is fresh from the United States, with no knowledge of the physical conditions or the language of Mexico and with no understanding of the management of Mexican labor. Conditions for cultivating coffee, too, are different in different parts of Mexico, and planting should be undertaken only by an expert.

The greatest difficulty about coffee growing is found in the fact that no realization on the investment can be had within four years. The cost of ordinary coffee land is $10 an acre. Clearing costs $10 more. The cost of trees and planting is $6.20, and there is a recently exacted annual state tax of $4.65. That makes the initial cost $30.85 per acre. Every year the planter must pay $4.65 state tax and $3 to $6 per acre for weeding. In four years this adds about $40 to the original investment, making the cost before production $70.85 per acre. At the end of the fourth year the yield is about 310 pounds of coffee to the acre. On this a federal tax of 2 cents on each $20, a municipal tax of about 1 cent per pound and an export duty of about 1½ cents a pound are charged. At the present price of coffee one would realize $93 an acre on the crop, but the gathering of coffee costs $12.04 and the preparation of it $12.04 per acre, so the outlay, not counting interest on investment, would be $94.93.

The original home of coffee is supposed to have been upper Ethiopia, and it was transplanted thence to Arabia Felix. It is still a controverted point whether the beverage was known to the Greeks and Romans. The Persians adopted the berry after the Ethiopians, and the Arabs are entitled to the credit for its more general introduction into Europe. From Arabia the use of coffee passed to Egypt, reaching Cairo at the beginning of the sixteenth century. From Egypt it passed to Syria, thence to Greece and Constantinople A. D. 1554.

Coffee was introduced into England in 1652. France adopted the use of the berry ten years after England. Italy claims the honor of having discovered its merits prior to France, and it is said that an Italian carried coffee to Marseilles in 1644.

The increase in the production of Mexican coffee is about 38 per cent a year. There were in 1895, 50,000,000 coffee trees, producing 54,000,000 pounds of coffee. Its use by the Mexicans increases every year.

The use of coffee all over the world is increasing steadily. The demand for it has become so great that many "coffee substitutes" are made. Some are sold under plain labels, but many are used to adulterate coffee. This deception has gone so far that there are imitation coffee beans, which can be distinguished from the genuine only with much difficulty. The best way to distinguish a bogus bean is to look for the fiber from the hull, which clings to the crack in the genuine bean. The imitators have not learned how to make bogus fiber yet. Imitation beans are made of molasses, flour and many other ingredients.

As for ground coffee, it is usually adulterated, and the only safety of the coffee drinker is in buying green coffee and roasting and grinding it at home. Fresh roasted and fresh ground coffee is the only good coffee anyway.

PERCY CORTELYOU.

FOR HALF MOURNING.

SOME OF THE STYLES ARE CONSOLINGLY CHEERFUL.

Model Gowns Seen at a Great Metropolitan Establishment—Mourning Bonnets. Other Styles Silly and Sensible—New Storm Coats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—In some ways it would be difficult to distinguish the "mourning" part of some new gowns shown as half mourning in a grand up town establishment devoted to such goods and garments only. There are dresses in every degree of color, from palest lilac and lavender to the rich jet black of the eudora and henriettas. Striped taffeta in black and white or black and purple, lilac, violet and lavender comes under the requirement, and some very cheerful looking mourning gowns are the result. The black and white stripes remind one of the mourning columns in a newspaper. The stripes are in all widths, from hair line to inch wide stripes. In some cases the body of the silk is black, with a few groups of narrow lines; in others the ground is white, with black lines.

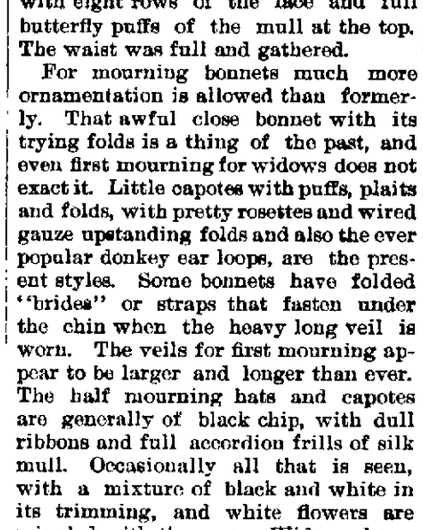
HALF MOURNING GOWNS.

There are several pongee and india silks also for half mourning. They have small white lavender or violet figures on a black ground. There was one dress of striped taffeta, the skirt plain. The waist was laid from neck to belt in a series of close plaits. At the waist line there was a narrow pointed belt of moire. Below the belt the plaiting extended about four inches. There was a simulated bolero of the same silk set on in front, and to this was sewed moire in imitation of revers. Around the neck was a full ruff of black net, edged with narrow white lace and finished in the back with a crape bow. There were frills at the wrists of the gigot sleeves of the black and white lace.

Another model gown had an underdress of black taffeta. Over this there was a full gathered skirt of black silk mull. There were 16 rows of trimming, consisting of a row of black lace insertion and a ruffle of lace each. These were graduated in width, so that the lower one was 3 inches wide while the upper one was but an inch. The sleeves were tight to the shoulders and adorned with eight rows of the lace and full butterfly puffs of the mull at the top. The waist was full and gathered.

For mourning bonnets much more ornamentation is allowed than formerly. That awful close bonnet with its trying folds is a thing of the past, and even first mourning for widows does not exact it. Little capotes with puffs, plaits and folds, with pretty rosettes and wired gauze upstanding folds and also the ever popular donkey ear loops, are the present styles. Some bonnets have folded "brides" or straps that fasten under the chin when the heavy long veil is worn. The veils for first mourning appear to be larger and longer than ever. The half mourning hats and capotes are generally of black chip, with dull ribbons and full accordion frills of silk mull. Occasionally all that is seen, with a mixture of black and white in its trimming, and white flowers are mingled with the crape. Widows, however, always wear the white fold of crape on the inside of the bonnet, no matter what else is left off or added thereto. It is the special badge of widowhood.

Among the many other things silly and sensible I found some new storm coats. These were, it seems to me, everything that one could desire in the way of ease and utility, and they are not only useful but very stylish, with a decidedly new wrinkle in the way of square lapels. One was made of invisible checks in gray and black and was cut like a loose princess in the back, and in front it hung straight, being curved only at the sides. There were two roomy, deep side pockets and a small one at the bust line set in the lining to hold one's small change, purse and other very small articles. The front closed at the left side with three big black buttons, while three others were set opposite, like rich folks, with nothing to do but look pretty. The lapels were cut in squarish curves or curved squares. The collar turned down in a wide flare and was hollowed out to form five points. The outlines were all tailor stitched.



NEW STORM COATS.

Another coat had the back cut in three seams to the waist line, and to this the skirt was gathered under a strap. The sleeves, like the others, were loose gigots, with upturned cuffs. This one was also straight from top to bottom, with large pockets.

Another was very stylishly made by having the front double breasted, the right front side being cut away to form a lapel, which became a flat collar across the shoulders, the lapel at the left side fastening under the front of the coat. This had a flaring collar, with a heart shaped strap across the front. They all reach the foot of the gown, and all are finely tailor finished. The last mentioned one was made of reddish brown diagonal cheviot, and the buttons are plain black bone. No fancy buttons are used on any rain coat. These have waist and sleeves lined with silk.

OLIVE HARPER.

GOOD FORM.

The Art of Introduction—Prigs, Snobs and Cads—Notes of Dress.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Not least among the features of good form is the art of introduction, an art nowadays sadly neglected, much to the detriment of our social system. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the discomfiture and misery for which reckless, haphazard introduction is responsible, while many a pair of new acquaintances having thoroughly congonial tastes and all other qualifications for an agreeable and lasting friendship have met and parted with a mutual impression of hopeless asininity, due to nothing on earth except the incompetence of the introducer.

Before dreaming of making two persons acquainted with one another it is necessary to satisfy oneself that the presentation will be as agreeable to the one as to the other. It does not absolutely follow that you should inquire their wishes in the matter. Intuition and tact—qualities which the native bred American possesses to a pre-eminent degree—will in most cases suffice to indicate to you whether the introduction will prove pleasant or otherwise. But should you be in doubt it is infinitely preferable to abstain, even when you happen to be with friends of your own who are strangers to one another. If you do not believe that they are likely to get along well with one another, you are guilty of no discourtesy in neglecting to make them acquainted, and it is far better form to introduce too little than too much.

When, however, an introduction does take place, it is only considerate, and therefore courteous, to pronounce the names distinctly, and then not to leave your men until you have safely started them upon some topic which you know to be mutually interesting—that is to say, a good ground upon which they can meet conversationally. A few words addressed to both quickly gives them the "lay of the land," and after that all is plain sailing, and you may leave them in safety.

I often hear people use the expression prig, snob, cad and smug in a manner which clearly shows that they do not appreciate the correct meaning of each of these epithets. A prig is a person who is always thrusting opinions down your throat. He is generally a successful man, and likewise virtuous, who firmly believes that his ways, his thoughts and his opinion, as well as all things which are and have been his down to the very water in which he has just washed his hands, are superior to the ways, thoughts, opinions, etc., of the person whom he is addressing. A prig must be a blameless character, for on this he rests his immunity from that hostile and pointed criticism which by putting him in your power would rob him of his vices. The prig must be without humor. Laugh he cannot; snigger he can, and usually he does. Many men are saved from prigdom by humor. They fancy themselves ridiculous. This your true prig can never do. To himself he is ever godlike.

A snob is a person who endeavors to appear to the public more than he (or she) really is. Snobbery is based on pretense and is almost invariably due to dissatisfaction with social status and to the possession of ambitions for elevation to a loftier rank. A cad is the antithesis of a gentleman in manner and in breeding—in one word, an individual whose speech, manner and opinions are characterized by vulgarity. And lastly, the smug is a prig plus the cad—that is to say, a vulgarized prig. Whether intentionally or otherwise on the part of the author, prigs figure in almost every story, poem or drama that has ever been written, even the "Paradise Lost" of Milton containing a terrible prig in the person of Adam. I can think but of one writer who is an exception to this rule—namely, Shakespeare—and I cannot help attributing this peculiarity to the wild, airy and outdoor nature and existence of England and America's immortal bard.

Among the features of the present year is the almost complete disappearance of the so called mackintosh and rubber coats, due to the astonishing development and perfection of the various processes of waterproofing ordinary materials. Tailors as a rule discourage anything in the shape of a waterproof, the idea being that by selling a garment of this kind they are probably losing an order for a more expensive overcoat. The most popular form of the latter is the so called "fly front Chesterfield," with velvet collar and the back made whole. It is cut moderately long.

Boots and shoes for men are assuming a more sensible shape, the extremely pointed toe having gone out of fashion and made way for a cap which is more rounded and therefore more closely following the outlines of the average masculine foot.

Gloves are very much at a discount for the time being, an exception being made, however, in favor of bicyclists. For these a new species of gloves has just been invented and placed on the market which are perforated at the palm and button at the back.

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TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk	10 28	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington	11 07	5 08	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	.....
Creston,	11 53	5 48	11 47	.....
Orrville	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre	1 42	.....	.....	6 42
Valley Jct	2 18	.....	.....	7 12
Canal Dover	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio	3 05	.....	.....	8 05
Jewett	3 18	.....	.....	8 15
Dillonvale	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	.....	.....
Wheeling	9 00	3 55	.....	.....
Martin's Ferry	9 12	4 07	.....	.....
Steubenville	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct	9 05	4 06	.....	.....
Brilliant	9 18	4 18	.....	.....
Warrenton	9 40	4 35	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9 59	4 54	.....	.....
Jewett	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio	11 07	6 0	.....	.....
Bowerston	11 19	6 16	.....	.....
Leesville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54	.....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville	4 05	.....	7 30	12 26
Bellevue	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo .....Ar	6 20	.....	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron....	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	5 35	Huron,.....Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan,.....	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.
JAMES M. HALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect July 19, 1896

North Bound	2	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport	.....	*6 05	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr	....	8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep	5 [illegible]	8 10	*2 35	7 00
New Philadelphia	6 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover	5 [illegible]	8 36	3 00	7 26
Strasburg	5 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 [illegible]	9 08	3 30	7 58
Massillon	6 [illegible]	9 25	3 45	8 15
Warwick	6 5[illegible]	9 50	4 10	.....
Sterling	7 1[illegible]	10 12	4 33	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 3[illegible]	10 26	4 48	.....
Medina	7 [illegible]	10 37	5 00	.....
Lester	7 45	10 45	5 10	.....
Lester Junc	8 27	10 50	5 44	.....
Grafton	8 [illegible]	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria	9 0[illegible]	11 21	6 21	.....
Lorain	9 1[illegible]	11 35	6 35	.....
Lester Junc	7 5[illegible]	10 49	6 15	.....
Cleveland	9 0[illegible]	*11 50	*6 15	.....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p.m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	*4 3[illegible]	.....
Lester Junc	8 19	1 57	5 3[illegible]	.....
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 1[illegible]	47 35
Elyria	7 15	1 19	4 3[illegible]	7 45
Grafton	7 32	1 36	4 4[illegible]	8 01
Lester Junc	7 50	1 53	5 05	+8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 39	.....
Medina	8 31	2 09	5 4[illegible]	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 42	2 20	6 01	.....
Sterling	8 57	2 36	6 1[illegible]	7
Warwick	9 20	2 56	6 37	a. m.
Massillon	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus	10 03	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg	10 20	3 56	7 35	7 06
Canal Dover	10 35	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 42	4 17	8 00	7 22
Uhrichsville, arr	*11 00	4 37	*8 20	7 44
Uhrichsville, dep	11 25	4 52	+8 20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00	+10 30	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a m., p. m., p. m.,
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
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Westward.	9	3	35	31	11
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 40	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "	.....	3 45	.....	7 23	.....
Leetonia ... "	9 12	3 52	.....	7 35	.....
Salem ..... "	9 25	4 05	8 24	7 50	6 37
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 35	8 55	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo ..... "	..	4 55	.....	8 37	
Louisville ... "		5 05		8 49	
Canton ..... "	10 26	5 24	9 27	9 05	
Massillon..... "	10 38	5 40	9 40	9 22	
Lawrence..... "	..	5 52		9 37	
BurtonCity.. "		6 00		9 44	
Orrville ..... "	11 01	6 03	10 06	9 55	
Smithville... "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster ..... "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve ..... "	..	6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie.. "		6 59		10 54	
Lakeville ... "		7 07		10 57	
Loudonville "		7 16		1 10	
Perrysville.. "		7 25		11 20	3 9
Lucas ..... "		7 40		11 34	AM
Mansfield .. "	12 25	7 53	11 36	11 50	4
Crestline ar.	12 50	8 05	11 59	12 25	4 2
Bucyrus .. lv	1 16	PM	12 25	2 36	6 4
Lima ..... "	2 50		2 00	3 44	8 20
Van Wert .. "	3 34		2 45	4 33	9 [illegible]
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 30	5 30	11 2
Warsaw ..... In	5 3[illegible]		4 45	6 51	1 [illegible]
Plymouth .. "	6 2[illegible]		5 20	7 36	1 [illegible]
Valparaiso.. "	6 5[illegible]		6 50	8 14	2 10
Chicago... ar.	9 00		8 00	9 55	4 55
	PM		AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	20	8	4	6	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	
Chicago .. lv	†7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso.. "	9 15	4 32	1 35	4 01	
Plymouth ... "	10 38	5 45	2 58	5 00	
Warsaw ..... "	11 30	6 26	3 56	5 39	
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52	
Van Wert...lv.	2 18	8 43	6 46	...	
Lima ..... "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30	3 2
Bucyrus .. "	5 19	11 19	9 55	0 09	AM
Crestline .. "	6 10	11 55	10 35	10 50	5 20
Mansfield .. "	6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15	5 48
Lucas ..... "	6 54	..	..	11 23	5 58
Perrysville.. "	7 09	..	..	11 41	6 1[illegible]
Loudonville "	7 18	..	..	11 51	6 17
Lakeville .... "	7 30	..	..	12 03	6 27
Big Prairie.. "	7 33	..	..	12 12	6 31
Shreve ..... "	7 41	..	..	12 20	6 39
Wooster ..... "	8 03	1 30	12 14	12 42	7 00
Smithville .. "	8 15	..	..	12 55	7 11
Orrville ..... "	8 30	1 51	12 38	1 10	7 25
Burton City.. "	8 37	..	..	..	7 32
Lawrence..... "	8 45	..	..	1 30	7 40
Massillon .. "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 45	7 58
Canton ..... "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12
Louisville ... "	9 35	..	..	2 20	8 25
Maximo ..... "	9 45	..	..	2 32	8 36
Alliance ar.	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 51
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem ..... "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10
Leetonia ... "	10 45	..	2 47	3 50	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54	..	2 55	..	10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 3 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Cars on Trains Nos. 10 and 12. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 midnight to 12 noon. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Meals. ‡Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
5-17-96.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1896

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 14.	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10.
Massillon..	A. M.	A.M 7 30	AM11 30	P.M. 3 30
Canton	5 33	8 15	PM12 33	4 16
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 04
Cleveland.	*8 10	10 10	2 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND

	* No. 1	* No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 15
Cleveland	A.M 7 10	A.M11 00	P.M 3 15	P.M. 6 30
Akron.....	8 27	P.M12 03	4 26	7 32
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 36	8 46
Massillon..	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 14

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 30 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m. 5 30 p. m
*6 06 a. m.	12 06 p. m. 6 06 p. m
6 42 a. m.	12 42 p. m. 6 42 p. m
7 18 a. m.	1 18 p. m. 7 18 p. m
7 54 a. m.	1 54 p. m. 7 54 p. m
8 30 a. m.	2 30 p. m. 8 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m.	3 06 p. m. 9 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m.	3 42 p. m. 9 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m.	4 18 p. m. 10 30 p. m
10 54 a. m.	4 54 p. m.

*Daily, except Sunday.
All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.
For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CHEAP DOLLAR GHOST DANCE.

Big Medicine Bryan, chief of the 16-to-1 braves, is leading a wild ghost dance around the sacred Totem of the 51-cent dollar. But nobody need be afraid of these howling warriors, for their clubs are stuffed with wind and their tomahawks are only pasteboard. They are making lots of noise, but they won't go on the warpath, for their medicine man believes in trying to scare his enemies by long range talking. Let 'em howl!

WHY HE TOOK IT OFF.

He Concluded That Bryan Badges Don't Look Well on Farmers With Overdue Mortgages.

The following is the substance of a conversation that took place a few days ago in a rural county of New York:

Neighbor—Hello, George! You wearing a free silver badge?

Farmer—Yep! Don't it look fine?

N.—It looks all right, but if you knew what it means I don't believe you'd be wearing it.

F.—I rather guess I would. You know I have a mortgage on my farm?

N.—Yes, but I don't see how free coinage will give you money to pay it off.

F.—Don't expect it will right away, but it will make it easier for me to get money so that I can pay it some time. It will raise the prices of what I have to sell without adding anything to the mortgage.

N.—But don't you know that it would increase the price of what you have to buy even more than of what you have to sell? But, say, George, isn't your mortgage overdue?

F.—Yes, it is—more than two years.

N.—Well, now, if that's so, you are certainly making a mistake to vote for Bryan.

F.—How so?

N.—Don't you see that it will compel the holder of that mortgage to foreclose it? Just as soon as Bryan is elected, or as soon as it becomes probable that he will be elected, every holder of overdue mortgages will arrange to foreclose them. They won't wait to see what a Bryan dollar will look like, but will take your farm if you don't at once pay off the mortgage in dollars as good as gold?

F.—Do you think they would?

N.—Certainly. I'd do so myself rather than wait and be compelled by law to accept a cheaper dollar. So would you if you had money loaned out. So would anybody. Men don't loan money for fun, and they don't care to lose half of their principal.

F.—May be you're right. If you are, I certainly don't want to vote to have my mortgage foreclosed. I couldn't raise money to pay it now; that's sure.

The next day the farmer had parted company with his Bryan badge, and when he had given his reasons to another farmer in the same boat the other farmer also threw his silver badge away.

Senator Mills For Gold.

In 1879 gold became the standard which measured all values in this country. It is now the standard, the uniform standard, of value of the commercial world. * * * I denounce now in this country the attempt to shift and change the standard of values for the purpose of enabling the debtor to cheat and defraud his creditor out of one-half of what he has promised him and in doing so to put the country upon a variable and shifting standard of value, by which the people will be plundered continuously from one end of it to the other. Every contract now in existence in the United States made since 1879 is on the gold standard, and where a dollar is mentioned it means a gold dollar or one as good as gold, and I will never vote for any law that enables a man to cancel an obligation to pay 100 cents by paying 57 cents.—Senator Roger Q. Mills in the Senate, 1894.

Are You In a Building Loan Association?

Nearly 2,000,000 persons have about $750,000,000 in these associations. At the meeting of the League of Local Building and Loan associations in Philadelphia, July 23, the following resolution was adopted without dissent:

The United States League of Local Loan and Building Associations by their delegates in convention assembled:

First.—That it is the sense of this meeting that the interests of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values, upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, shall remain unchallenged and inviolate.

Does your dollar buy too much? Has the money which the farmer gets for his crops too great a purchasing power? Is there anybody who prefers dollars which will buy few things to those which can be exchanged for many things? If so, you can easily be accommodated with cheap Mexican dollars. Now, don't all speak at once!

A Sample Silverite Error.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois expresses a popular delusion of the free coinage advocates when he asserts, "Formerly all of the gold and all of the silver that was mined each year was added to the stock of money of the world." In one form or another this assertion is being repeated throughout the country as an argument for free silver.

By "formerly," however, Altgeld means previous to 1873. But he is very much astray as to his facts. In no country of the world, at any period in history, have all of the gold and silver mined each year been used as money. Large quantites of both metals have always been used in the arts, at some periods the consumption in this form exceeding the annual production. At least 50 per cent of all the gold and silver mined has been used for other purposes than for money. Since the discovery of America the value of the world's production of gold and silver is given by Dr. Soetbeer and other statisticians at about $18,700,000,000.

The total value of the world's stock of money is now but little more than $8,000,000,000, showing that over $10,000,000,000 worth, or about 60 per cent, of gold and silver has been used in the arts.

In the 80 years previous to 1873 the United States coined only 8,000,000 silver dollars, and about $125,000,000 of subsidiary coins. During the past 23 years there have been coined over 422,000,000 silver dollars and about $80,000,000 in subsidiary coinage. Thus instead of adding less silver to our stock of money since 1873, we have coined 50 times as many silver dollars as were issued before that time and have greatly increased our annual coinage of subsidiary silver. Our coinage of gold has also increased largely since 1873, the average amount for the 23 years before that date being about $31,000,000 annually, while for the past 23 years it averaged over $45,000,000 per year.

In spite of these indisputable facts, which can be verified by any voter who will write to the director of the mint and ask for his official report, Governor Altgeld asserts that "the annual addition to the stock of money is less than half of what it formerly was." Could there be a clearer proof of the campaign of deception and misrepresentation which is being carried on by the 16-to-1 agitators?

In the Cheap Money Future.

Cheap Money Slave—Here, sir, are three dollars—all I can spare. I would gladly give you more relief and by so doing get relief myself, did I not need some change today.

Cheap Money Invalid—Thank you. These will at least get a cup of coffee for me. Like yourself I was once strong enough to carry my own money, but my spine gave way and the doctor forbade the use of my Bryan leather pockets. I am sorry to have troubled you, but I am now dependent, when away from home, upon the generosity and strong muscles of others.

Arguing For Fiat Money.

All the arguments in favor of free silver rest on the fact that silver is cheap; that the silver in a dollar is worth less than 100 cents. If this makes silver good material out of which to coin dollars, the paper is still better, for it is worth almost nothing. If the stamp of the government can make 53 cents' (or 51 cents') worth of silver as good as a dollar, then it can make a piece of paper equally good. This was clearly the idea of the minds of the framers of the Chicago platform. — New York Times.

Silver is down again to 66¼ cents an ounce and falling. Either the dealers begin to think doubtfully of Mr. Bryan's chances of election or they do not share his "confident conviction" that a free coinage law would raise the price of silver bullion to $1.29 an ounce.

BESSIE MACDONALD.

A Young American Singer Who Has Achieved Success Abroad.

Everybody in the United States likes to hear of the success of a fellow countryman or countrywoman abroad, especially the latter. When the measure of success achieved is very great, the pleasure is naturally enhanced. For that reason it will be pleasant news to hear of the big hit, as the actors put it, that has been made in Europe by a beautiful Chicago girl, Miss Bessie MacDonald.

Miss MacDonald only recently made her first appearance in Dublin as Michaela, the leading soprano role in Bizet's perennial and beautiful opera, "Carmen." This is the character always assumed by Melba and Emma Eames when they appear in that work. Her success was immediate and emphatic. She had just signed a contract with the Carl Rosa Royal Opera company for three years.

BESSIE MACDONALD.

As that is the leading organization of its sort in England, it will be seen that her prospects are of the brightest. In addition to this, however, it is probable that she will have a further opportunity to distinguish herself next summer, when it is understood that Mr. Grau, the successor of the late Sir Augustus Harris as manager of Covent Garden, London, will invite her to appear there in several of the grand operas, provided the consent of Mr. Rosa can be obtained.

Miss MacDonald studied with Mr. Gottschalk and Signor Jannotta in Chicago and subsequently in Paris with Mme. Marchesi for one year and with Signor Sbriglia for two. The original intention of the young singer is said to have been in the direction of concerts and oratorio work. The present, however, is considered as a final decision to adopt the operatic stage.

Miss MacDonald, whose mother is with her, is a daughter of Mr. John MacDonald of Chicago.

The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, says of Miss MacDonald's first appearance:

"There are few operatic parts so popular, so sympathetic, or so jealously regarded—ever since poor Julia Gaylord made it her own—as Michaela. Last night a charming revelation of an almost ideal impersonation was afforded by Miss Bessie MacDonald. The fact that it was her first time in Dublin no doubt insured her a generous and kindly greeting, but she had not sung two bars of the message song when she jumped, as it were, into the good will and affections of her audience. In the opening duet with Jose she did uncommonly well, and the sequence of the opera was interrupted for a few moments by the applause which conveyed the special recognition of her great success. Similarly in the cave scene her rendering of 'I Thought Naught Would Frighten Me Now' was quite a charming incident. So her progress will be followed with interest."

In the production of Godard's opera "La Vivandiere" Miss MacDonald made a second appearance, receiving this mention in The Irish Times:

"Miss Bessie MacDonald immensely improved the good opinion already formed of her talent by a thoroughly creditable performance as Johanne. Her arietta 'Before You Hither Brought Me' was one of the best sung passages of the opera, and she was associated with Mlle. de Lussan in a charming rendering of the prayer, which also had to be repeated."

The Gallery God's Joke.

A cockney gallery god furnished the material of this amusing reminiscence of Albert Chevalier. It was during his early days on the stage, and he was playing a part in a holiday pantomime called "The Seven Devils." At one point in the piece the devils one by one sink through a trap, on their way, presumably, to the nether regions. On this night, however, one of the demons failed to materialize at the theater, and at the last moment one of the "supers" was pressed into service. In the hurry and excitement his bulk had not been considered, and when the other six had safely descended into Pluto's domains it was found that the fat "super" was many sizes too large for the opening in the trap. There he stuck in spite of the combined efforts of all the devils to pull him through by the legs. "This of itself was funny," says Chevalier, "but when one of the gallery boys in a tone of intense relief sang out at the top of his voice, 'Thank goodness, hades is full!' there was a universal shout of laughter, in which everybody in the building joined, with the exception of the fat 'super'."

Gloves at the Opera.

The question of wearing gloves at the theater and opera is again being agitated, especially in London. J. E. Dodson, the eminent character actor, who is an acknowledged authority on matters of dress, states that years ago in England it was unusual for gentlemen to appear at the opera ungloved, but the custom was first broken by the Duke of Edinburgh on his return from a long cruise on the Galatea, and since then the wearing of gloves by men has been quite optional. "I know of a newspaper office in London," adds Mr. Dodson, "where, until recently, the musical critic, now deceased, regularly drew 5 shillings for every opera night as 'glove money.'"

Pessimistic John G. Sparks.

John G. Sparks thinks there is a lack of originality in latter day farce comedies. Old pieces are worked over and presented as new," he remarks, "and we have the 'eleventh edition' of this and the 'nineteenth series' of that. Fresh verses are added to the same old songs and the wrinkles are smoothed out of the same old jokes. There is an unwritten law that something good must be imitated by something bad of the same class."

BREVITIES

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The president of the republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, receives a salary of $15 a year.

Georges Charpentier, the Paris publisher, has retired from the firm that bears his name.

The widow of Baron Hirsch has made a donation of 100,000,000 francs to promote the emigration of Russian Jews to Argentina.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky is an athlete among athletes. He rides horseback, not a bike, and thinks horseback riding and hunting the finest of sports.

The queen of the Bismarck archipelago, who is making a tour around the world, will visit all the principal places in the United States. Her sister lives in Haverhill, Mass.

Count Adam Moltke, who has recently become engaged to Miss Louisette Bonaparte of Baltimore, has an American aunt in the daughter of Benjamin Hutton of Orange, N. J.

Miss Florence Lauterbach, daughter of Edward Lauterbach, president of the New York Republican county committee, has begun the study of law as a student in the office of her father.

Photographs which were recently taken of Prince Bismarck and Li Hung Chang sitting together on the terrace of the ex-chancellor's house at Friedrichsruh have been placed on sale in Berlin.

Two babes at English, Ind., have recently been christened Abraham Lincoln Ulysses Grant William McKinley and Thomas Jefferson Andrew Jackson James Monroe William Jennings Bryan.

Marshall Field, the millionaire merchant of Chicago, it is said, intends to make Washington his winter home. He is to build a palace of such proportions as to give his entree a profound impression.

Pierre Loti is said to spend more of his time before the camera than any man in Europe, except Kaiser William and the Prince of Wales. He has a mania for being protographed in fancy costumes.

The veteran German rope dancer Kirie, who has just died at the age of 77, performed on the tight rope a week before his death. He was celebrated outside of his profession as the father of 35 children.

John Quinn, a Louisville policeman, weight 245 pounds, was married the other day to Miss Mary E. Smith, who weighs more than 200 pounds. They are the heaviest bridal couple of the year in Louisville.

Bishop Alfred E. Curtis (Roman Catholic) of the diocese of Wilmington, Del., has forwarded to Rome his resignation of his see because he believes that he has reached the age (63) when he should give his place to another.

Mr. Arthur Pinero, the English dramatist, is a man of pronounced intellectual presence. He has a fine forehead, bulging out somewhat over the eyes, and those strong, heavy frontal arches which are almost instinctively associated with brain power.

William Brooks, who deserted from the English navy and was reported dead, is now in a predicament. He wants to be recognized as alive, even if he will be tried for desertion. The officials, however, refuse to revise their dead list, and as he is officially "dead" Brooks is a much perturbed man.

WISDOM OF THE WHEEL.

"All things come to him who waits," but all things, in cycling especially, are not worth waiting for.—Wheel.

A woman always means what she says about the wheel she rides at the exact moment of her saying it.

The woman who rides a wheel must be adapted to the costume she wears, as the punishment is to the crime.

The trouble with the wheel of fortune is that the tire thereon sometimes punctures in an irreparable manner.

You often hear a man say his heart is broken, but he doesn't make half the fuss over it that he does when he has a broken rim or pedal.

The worst example of the "bicycle face" is that of the man who does not own a wheel himself, but keeps coming around to borrow yours.

Paris has but just come to the cycle mounted police. Imagine a French policeman with sword, helmet and uniform mounted on a bicycle!

"Charge, Chester, charge!" were the last words of Marmion, and yet he never had to pay a bill at a country repair shop or he would have died sooner.

The first study of a novice should be the anatomy of the wheel he rides. Unless this be thoroughly mastered true cycling will ever be a sealed book to the ignorant one.

Sometimes a difference of opinion in cycling doesn't depend so much upon a different point of view as upon the length of time that one has viewed the thing from that point.

Oiling the Bicycle.

The average wheel does not need oiling more than once a month, unless it has been in constant use, when once after every 500 miles is sufficient. The front axle requires about four drops of oil, the lower steering or head bearing about the same amount, and the upper head bearing about two drops. Five drops will suffice for the crank bracket; from two to three drops will answer for each of the pedals, while in the middle of the axle four drops of oil will be plenty. Be sure before oiling a wheel to have it free from dust.—New York Press.

THE ADVANCE

In medical science is greater than in any other branch. The discovery of the X rays, and the finding of malaria in the blood by analysis are the most recent discoveries, but not the greatest by any means. The discovery of a remedy or medicine that will instantly bring relief to almost any form of disease we think is beyond conception. A remedy that does not require hours and hours of patience and pain before relief comes has been discovered. Pooh! you say. Would you have believed a few years ago that the telephone is such a great invention as it is? Just so it is with the great discovery of Lightning Hot Drops, a remedy that stands today without an equal, without a parallel for the cure of all stomach and bowel troubles, caused by overeating, indigestion, dyspepsia. Relief comes so quickly you will be astonished, and the fact that it leaves no bad results is the beauty of it. The action of Lightning Hot Drops is marvelous, yet harmless, and you will be surprised to know how many different kinds of ailments you will find it good for, and if you once use it you will have no occasion to keep a cupboard full of different kinds of bottles, for Lightning Hot Drops will do the work of plasters, pills, ointments, tonics, etc., and save you lots of money, for it costs only 25c, and the 50c size holds 2½ times as much as the 25c size, and it is sold with the positive understanding that if it gives no relief your druggist will give your money back. Made by Herb Medicine Co., only, Springfield, Ohio.

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THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

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AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

For Your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY BROS. NEW YORK

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

IT WILL CURE. COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

..DON'T NEGLECT..

New Lamps, New Furniture, New Stoves, New Carpets.

Your wife's suggestions as to this or that needed piece of furniture. She will probably make it unpleasant for you one way or another if you do. Her house is her home, and you should make it comfortable for her. If there's one place in town where you can be aided in this direction, it's BENEDICT'S, where you can get any style of furniture you desire at fall of '96 prices.

will discount anybody's prices.

STOVES

Better Set Up That Stove Now.

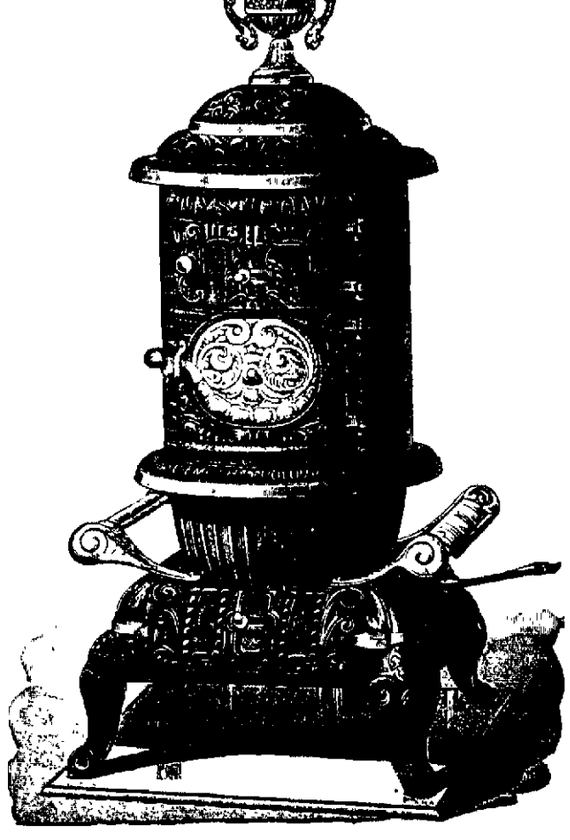
It will save you some bad colds, if not some expensive doctors bills

Special Leaders for This Week.

A spring edge tufted top Couch, only $5.25.

A good antique Bedroom Suite, only $12.50.

An easy, large arm Rocker, upholstered, spring seat Only $2.75.



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt $262,829,630.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

One of the important duties of government is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs. —W. J. Bryan, Chicago, September 7.

Government by law must be first assured. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism * * * to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments of the earth.—From William McKinley's letter of acceptance.

DOES THE WAGE-EARNER WANT SILVER?

The Boston Herald inquires why should a carpenter or a mason who is now earning from $3 to $4 a day wish to have our currency system changed by the free coinage of silver? Take the case of John Brown, who is a typical workingman. He is employed as a carpenter and receives on the average, taking one year's end to another, a little under $3 a day for each working day, or, say $800 a year. If John Brown's father, who was also a carpenter, and who died a few years ago, had left to his son a record of his pay, he would have found that in 1860 he was receiving on an average less than $2 a day, or, say $500 a year, and at that time the hours of labor were considerably longer than they are at the present time—that is, John Brown, if he had possession of any records left him by his father, is in the position to realize that he is now working about three-quarters of the time that his father worked a generation ago, and that for this three-quarters work he is receiving at least one-third more pay than was given to his father for the latter's longer hours of service.

His father, if living, could also inform him that during the days of our Civil war, when we had our currency inflated with paper—instead, as it is now proposed with silver—while the prices of supplies went up so that ordinary common boots and shoes were $6 and $8 a pair, cotton cloth 40 and 50 cents a yard, ready-made clothing $30 or more a suit, common butter 60 cents a pound, roast beef from 50 to 75 cents a pound, and other supplies in a like proportion, the pay equivalent on the average of $2 in 1860 only went up to about $2 50 in 1864, though supplies of all kinds in the meantime nearly doubled in price.

Unless every wage-earner who is now getting $3 a day can have his wages instantly raised to $6 a day he will certainly suffer a loss under the free coinage of silver system.

BISMARCK'S LETTER.

The doings of our guileless Populistic friends always require looking into. Now whether Bismarck declared himself on the side of silver or not is immaterial in itself. THE INDEPENDENT cannot find in his letter to Governor Culberson any statement that he is in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He simply reiterates some empty phrases about bimetallism. It does seem queer, however, that Governor Culberson should give out a fraudulent translation of Bismarck's letter, and now that the German text is available, the extent of the doctoring is apparent. This is what Governor Culberson says Bismarck wrote:

"Friedrichsruhe, Aug. 24, 1896.

"Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

"The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement.

"BISMARCK."

This is what Judge Julius Schutze, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts, says Bismarck wrote, and he furnishes the German text to prove it:

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Aug. 24, 1896.

HONORED SIR: Your esteemed of July 1 has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce an agreement in the direction of bimetallism.

The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their government than any one of the European states, and if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take a substantial step in the direction of bimetallism, I believe that such step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement, and the union of the European states. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant,

(Signed) V. BISMARCK.

MAJOR'S WISE WORDS.

A Large Delegation of Ministers Calls on Him.

A NUMBER OF COLORED VISITORS.

They Were Ministerial and Lay Delegates to the African Methodist Episcopal Conference at Cleveland—The Major's Speeches.

A Valley train brought several carloads of ministers and delegates to the African Methodist Episcopal conference, in session in Cleveland, to call on Major McKinley. They marched informally to the McKinley home, where addresses were made by State Senator Green of Cleveland, Bishop Lee and Bishop Arnett. Governor McKinley's address dwelt upon the development and achievements of the race.

Major McKinley said:

This is to me a most interesting and inspiring call. I appreciate the kind words, the earnest words, the eloquent words spoken by Bishop Arnett. They move my soul. They inspire me with confidence. I wish his voice and his patriotic sentiments so well expressed might have been heard by thousands rather than by the few hundred gathered about me today. I am glad to meet the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal church. That you should have set aside the business of your annual conference long enough to pay me a visit is an honor which I greatly appreciate and shall always remember. It is a matchless civilization in which we live; a civilization that recognizes the common and universal brotherhood of man.

It is a glorious constitution, the American constitution under which we live that secures to every citizen beneath our flag absolute freedom of religious doctrine and privilege and belief; a constitution that recognizes neither creed, nor color, nor race, nor nationality, nor caste, nor classes; but protects and defends all alike, and accords to each civil and religious liberty. The history of your race is one of wonderful progress under the most trying and difficult circumstances. You have demonstrated your patience and patriotism, courage and intelligence and your willingness to sacrifice for your country and sustain its honor at all times, and under all circumstances. You have made marked and commendable strides in the field of education and learning. Your educational institutions, public and private, are scattered all over the country, and within their walls you are giving generous and liberal education to the men of your race, fitting them for the responsibilities of life and equipping them for good citizenship.

Wilburforce university, in our own state, is a proud monument to your enterprise and character, an institution among the oldest, if not the oldest of its kind, dedicated to the education of your own people, and which is sending teachers and preachers and men for the learned professions to every part of the country. Not only have you been looking carefully after the intellectual, but you have not neglected the moral condition of your race. You have recognized, and properly so, that good character is quite as essential as good education; that good morals are more indispensible than learning. Both should go together. In 20 years the membership of your church alone has increased from 172,000 to about 600,000 and your preachers from 1,334 to 4,252. I am glad to note the advancement of any organization which has for its object the elevation of mankind and the improvement and betterment of our citizenship. You and the race to which you belong have my hearty congratulations upon the progress you have already made and my prayer for still greater progress in the future.

I bid you improve the glorious opportunities with which you are blessed. I recall, as I stand in your presence today, with peculiar pleasure, that during the great international exposition at Chicago at the world's parliament of religion, when men of all countries and races and religions had assembled under one roof, your Bishop Arnett was chosen to represent your race. It was a high and deserved distinction. With what modesty and ability he bore the honor; with what credit to your race, and to our country he discharged the duty every Ohioan knows and every Ohioan feels an increasing pride in him and the race he represents. May God bless and keep you all. It will be a pleasure, if it shall be yours, to meet and greet each one of you personally.

The Tyranny of the Desk.

We will suppose your occupation is sedentary—that you are chained, so to speak to the desk in some counting house, or perhaps to the loom in some vast mill where you are compelled to labor from morning till night. Sunday is your only day of relaxation. You return home every evening wearied mentally and bodily. Your health and strength begin to fail. What will most effectually recuperate your vital energy? The weight of evidence points to no other conclusion than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is your safest, most reliable sheet anchor. Use it persistently, and your system will soon regain its prestine vigor. Every function will receive a healthful impulse. There is no remedy to equal the Bitters for nervousness and want of sleep, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. It averts and remedies all forms of malarial disease, and is a preventive of rheumatism and neuralgia.

A Child's Health

depends almost wholly on the mothers, not only before its birth but afterwards. A sick mother can't properly care for her child's health A sick mother sometimes bears a healthy child, but it isn't to be expected. Maybe the baby will possess the appearance of health, but will lack stamina. Maybe innate weakness will develop in after years. Every woman should be particularly careful of her health during the period of gestation—when the child is really apart of herself. During all this time, she should keep her body strong and pure and should take proper precautions against her time of labor. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is prescribed. It has been used in thousands of cases, with the most gratifying results. It is a tonic to the whole body, but particularly to the organs distinctly feminine. It so prepares the system for childbirth, as to render it almost painless. It cures all female troubles and promotes regularity.

HIS MORNING SPEECH.

Two Hundred Visitors from Center County, Pa.

AFTER A RIDE OF ALL NIGHT.

They Reach Canton Early, and Assemble at the Tabernacle—Major McKinley Drives Out in the Rain to Address Them—Text of His Remarks.

CANTON, Sept. 30.—Two hundred residents of Bellefonte, Pa., came to Canton early this morning. They left Center county at 10 o'clock last night, and rode all night. Major McKinley was driven to the Tabernacle about 9 o'clock, where he was presented by the burgess of Bellefonte, W. E. Gray. The major said:

Mr. Gray and my Fellow Citizens:

It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet at my home my fellow citizens of Center county, Pa. Center county has been one of the counties of Pennsylvania from which Stark county, which is this county, has recruited a considerable portion of its population. It was unnecessary, therefore, for Mr. Cassidy to assure me that I was to speak to an extraordinary body of men, knowing as I do the excellent character of the Center county people who live in Stark county. (Applause.)

I am glad to address the citizens of the county in Pennsylvania that has furnished so many distinguished men to the public service. It was my honor to be personally acquainted with the old war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, (applause) with whom I served for a time in the national House of Representatives. It has been my privilege to know for years Governor Beaver, (great applause) as well as Governor Hastings. (Renewed applause.) Both of them have spoken from this platform many, many times, and no speakers ever came to this city who have been more welcome or who have been favored with larger audiences than these two distinguished citizens of your county. I am glad to meet the Republicans of the great Republican state of the American Union. (Applause.)

Whatever other states may have done in the past, your glorious old commonwealth has always been true to the doctrines of the Republican party, and in every national contest has been true to the Republican cause. A visit from Pennsylvania is always enjoyed by me. (Applause.) I like that old state. My ancestors came from that state and I have for you a feeling of kinship. I know your great resources. I know your wonderful manufacturing achievements. I know the wealth of your state and its splendid citizenship; and I am glad to be assured by Pennsylvania that in this great national contest for public honor, public and private honesty, for the supremacy of law and order, for good government and good politics and good morals, your great state will lead in the triumphant march for Republican principles. (Great applause and cries of, "That's right.") I have often wondered if Pennsylvania's powerful influence for stability, conservatism and prosperity in the Union, and its great strength and self-supporting capacity as a commonwealth in that Union were properly appreciated.

Her agriculture, commerce and manufacturing, while independent in one sense, have always been mutually interdependent, beneficial and healthful. The whole community has profited by each and all of them. This has been the case ever since its settlement in pioneer days, and under its wise system of political economy not created or fostered by the creed of visionaries, but that of plain, sensible, practical men. It is more apparent today than ever. By the census of 1880, I have noted, as doubtless you have noted, that you have farm values in Pennsylvania, in your twenty million acres, of $975,000,000, or an average valuation of more than $48 per acre to the whole state. In your products, more than $139,000,000, or an average yield in prosperous times when prices were good, of $6 per acre, while your manufacturers which benefit and enrich the farmers, have an annual pay roll, or reward of labor, of $134,000,000, which would mean that your farmers would have from them, if they furnished all the bread stuffs and other farm products that laborers consume, nearly $6.50 per acre each, and every one of which are prosperous when business is good and all are embarrassed when business is bad.

No other similar reward to husbandry is presented anywhere; and I make no apology, my fellow citizens, for urging a like policy everywhere or for having always endeavored to the extent of my best efforts to continue this wise system, under which you have had such splendid results in the state of Pennsylvania. (Great cheering.) Call it the Pennsylvania system if you will—it only does honor to Pennsylvania and her statesmanship—for it benefits all our laborers and farmers in all parts of the American Union. (Applause, and cries of "That's right.") Why should we not do all our work and spend all our own wages at home, giving to both farmers and workingmen the richest rewards for their labor of any country under the sun? (Great applause, and cries of "That's the stuff.") Answer that, my fellow citizens (Applause, and cries of "Give us protection.")

My greatest concern, my chief object in this as in every campaign, is to drive from our shores distress, want and misery and lift up those who are bowed down, and bring to those who are in want work and prosperity. (Applause.) And I will never view with tolerance any system which has a different object towards any American citizen anywhere within the limits of our great republic. (Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.") The other question involved in this campaign is the reactionary policy of free silver—which I need hardly mention to a Pennsylvania audience, to the people of honest Quaker descent, who love honesty and practice it. (Applause.) One of the injurious efforts from the advocacy of free silver, and which is too little noted, is that it makes it harder to induce many who would otherwise invest to enter into legitimate public and private enterprises. There is a waiting.

There is distrust on every hand. Men do not know what the future has in store for them. This is particularly observable in cities which are endeavoring to sell their bonds to make public improvements? Many cities anticipate the collection of taxes for the purpose of making public improvements, for which they must borrow money. The very threat of free silver is stopping the sale of city bonds in every part of the country. This loan falls with peculiar force upon laborers everywhere. Cities can ordinarily make improvements if they can borrow money; if they can not borrow money, they can not make improvements. Hundreds and thousands of laboring men who depend upon this class of work for their daily bread are deprived of employment. During the hard times of the past three years, many of our cities have taken care of our unemployed by engaging in such public improvements, but this is now brought to a sudden stop and is entailing further loss to laborers and adding distress to their homes.

Then again men engaged in great productive enterprises find it difficult, if not quite impossible, in times like the present, to secure enough money to conduct their business. Men will not part with their money unless they have a reasonable assurance of its safe return. The trouble is that distrust is everywhere present. Confidence has been displaced by fear and apprehension. The whole business world is awaiting the settlement of the question of public and private honesty. When that is rightly settled on the side of conscience and good morals, confidence will come again, and with it money will circulate and business activity will appear. Let it be once established that our monetary standard is not to be changed, that we are not to be put on a silver basis, not to adopt the Mexican system of finance, but are to continue the present basis, with gold, silver and paper, all equal, credit, which is more than half of the capital of this or any other country, will be reinstated, we will once more, in my judgment, enter upon a better era of prosperity. (Great applause.)

My fellow citizens, I thank you for this coming this morning. I appreciate more than I can tell you this visit on such an inclement day on the part of Republicans and others to testify their devotion to the Republican cause and their assurance of support to me in the present canvass. This year, as in every crisis in the history of the country, men of all parties are uniting together. Men who have been Democrats; men who have belonged to other political parties in the past, loving their country and its honor more than they love party, are with us this year. We welcome them all, and standing together I am quite sure that on the third day of November the verdict will teach to the whole world that the American people love honesty and that the American government will maintain its financial honor at any cost. (Great applause.)

AN IRON POT MYSTERY

A Mighty Secret Weighs Upon Navarre.

WHERE'S THAT TREASURE GONE?

A Strange Tale of a Coal Mine, a Fortune of $20,000, a Legacy of $8,000, a Loose Board in the Floor, and a Hole in the Ground.

A mystery worthy of the deductive genius of Mr. Sherlock Holmes is being discussed over at Navarre. It seems that some time ago a man living near the village discovered coal upon his farm, and consequently sold the land for $20,000. Not long afterwards he died leaving his wife by will, $12,000, but in no way accounting for the remaining $8,000. Quite lately the matter has been brought up again by the death of the wife—and in some way a rumor got about to effect that the old man had secreted the money somewhere about his place, after first securing it in an iron pot. Consequently people began searching about the premises, but without any result, until one day some loose boards were discovered in the floor of the barn. These were hastily pulled up, when lo! and behold! then appeared—not the $8,000 in rolls of shining gold—but a hole, and on the earth bottom of that hole was seen distinctly, the true and unmistakable impression of an iron pot! Now what has become of the iron pot, and who got its contents, if it ever had any, and what is the meaning of it all?

THE CHESTNUT CROP.

It is rumored far and near that the chestnut crop this year will be no crop at all.

THERE WERE NO ARRESTS

A couple of small boys at Trenton, the other day, waylaid a bakery wagon proceeding on its daily rounds, and succeeded in stealing cake. Discovered in the very act of this highway atrocity by a policeman, they started off with the booty and a hot chase ensued. The thieves, finding that capture was close at hand, with remarkable sagacity headed for the river and plunged madly in, while the humane officer, fearing but not wishing that they might reach the just reward of their iniquities in a watery grave, retired from the scene of action and they were not arrested.

IT WAS A CLOSE CALL.

The 3-year-old son of S. F. Kallenbaugh, of Alliance, miraculously escaped having his neck broken last Friday. The boy was driving with his father when the horse shied, giving the carriage a jolt which threw him directly under its wheels, one of which passed across his throat. Beyond a few slight bruises the boy was found to be uninjured.

THE LICENSE WAS WRONG

Wedding preparations were completed and Thurman Buckmaster and Chloe Spidel, of Clinton, O., were just going to be married last week, when the minister discovered that the license contained the girl's mother's name instead of her own. The mother had applied for the license, and the person issuing it made the mistake of thinking that it was for her own use. The young couple wanted to have the mistake overlooked and with tears and entreaties besought the minister to go on with the ceremony. But he remained firm, and there was no wedding until the next day, when a correct license could be obtained.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves its unequelled merit.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

A Dalton Child Kills Another Boy.

THE VICTIM WAS A CRIPPLE.

A Shooting Affair That Brings Consternation to Dalton—Carl McElhinney, Aged 7, Kills Tom Kidd, Aged 14—The Family Went to Church, Leaving the Lads Alone.

DALTON, Sept. 29.—Seven-year-old Carl McElhinney discovered his brother's breech-loading double-barrelled shot gun shortly after 10 o'clock Sunday morning and inducing his friend, Tommy Kidd, to hold the muzzle to his forehead, pulled the trigger and sent him into eternity. Then he placed the gun behind the stand where he had found it, and picking up his baby sister, who had been left in his care, went to the home of Mrs. Michael Weber nearby, and remained there for several hours, or until his mother called for him.

Mrs. David McElhinney, the boy's mother, and her several daughters attended church services as usual, leaving Carl at home to look after the baby and attend to the wants of Thomas Kidd, an invalid child, who made his home with the McElhinneys.

When Sunday school was over the McElhinney sisters, Anna and Mary, left their mother, who intended to remain for church, and returned home. Anna McElhinney preceded her sister into the house and at once went to the kitchen to see if the children were there.

The sight which greeted her eyes upon opening the door, sickened her with horror and calling her sister, she ran hastily from the house to notify the neighbors.

Thomas Kidd sat in his little reclining chair a corpse. His hands and feet were crossed and his head lay on the arm of the chair. The entire right side of his head had been blown off and from the ghastly, gaping wound his brains were slowly oozing and on the floor lay pieces of the skull, three of which were as large as the palm of a man's hand. The walls and floor were splashed with blood and large stains on the ceiling showed where pieces of the skull had struck.

The first person that Anna McElhinney met when she ran down the street was Abraham Welty. She told him that some one had knocked a hole in Thomas Kidd's head and that he should go to the house at once.

When Carl McElhinney was found Mrs. McElhinney, her daughter, Marshal Kosier and others brought all their persuasiveness to bear upon him to get him to tell the facts in the case. But he maintained a sullen silence the entire time that he was being questioned, and no amount of threats, entreaties or promises could induce him to divulge the story. The only thing he would say was "Tommie had the end of the gun in his hand and I put the cartridges in." When asked if he pulled the trigger he would compress his lips and walk away.

Coroner Stepfield arrived about 4:30 o'clock, and after viewing Kidd's remains at once proceeded with the inquest. Carl McElhinney was the first person to be examined. The coroner, Mayor Harrold and Marshal Kosier were closeted with him for a half hour, and when they left the room they had Master Carl's full confession.

What sort of treatment they administered to bring this about no one knows, but they had his admission that he found the gun in the north room and the cartridges upstairs. He loaded the gun and brought it into the room where Tommie Kidd was. "Tommie had slapped me before that," he said to the coroner, "and when I found the gun I thought I would scare him. I pointed the gun at him and he took hold of the barrels and I told him to put it to his forehead. Then I pulled the trigger, and the rest you know."

Various points in this story are discredited. In the first place it is not thought that Thomas Kidd, disabled as he was, had the strength to strike anyone, and it furthermore was a very unusual occurrence for him to remonstrate against any manner of treatment. Neither is it thought that Carl McElhinney, thoughtless and mischief loving as he is, would have been revengeful enough to take the life of his helpless friend.

It must have occurred accidentally, they all say. Dr. Roebuck, who was intimately acquainted with both boys, thinks that the mischievous Carl intended to discharge the gun close to Kidd's head only to frighten him, and that he made a mistake in pulling the wrong trigger.

The gun was the property of young McElhinney's older brother, who is now an inmate of a hospital for epileptics, and until Saturday had been in the possession of John Homan. On that day the latter returned it unloaded. In a room up stairs hung a cartridge belt, and it was there that young McElhinney secured his cartridges.

Thomas Kidd was 14 years of age and a helpless invalid. During infancy he suffered with convulsions and had never been well mentally or physically since. His entire right side was helplessly paralyzed.

He was also afflicted with a sort of a dropsical condition of the brain, which was abnormally developed, his head measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference. He was the son of W. K. Kidd, a Cleveland attorney. For years it has been the custom of the Kidd family to spend the summer months in Dalton, where they have a residence. The Kidd family left Dalton about two weeks ago, leaving the invalid in the care of Mrs. McElhinney that he might have the benefit of wholesome country air. His parents have been notified and their arrival is expected today.

All those creeping, crawling, stinging sensations that combine to make up the tortures of any itching disease of the skin are instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Take no substitute. Doan's never fails.

WAS INSTANTLY KILLED.

Joseph Mohler Struck by a Valley Train.

CANTON, Sept. 28.—Joseph Mohler, of Greentown, was struck and instantly killed by a north bound Valley train on Sunday morning. Mr. Mohler was driving with his little grand-daughter and as the train approached got out and caught his horse by the head. The animal frightened and threw its owner directly before the train. The child and horse and buggy escaped uninjured. Mr. Mohler was horribly mangled. On August 11 Mr. and Mrs. Mohler were driving across the Ft. Wayne tracks at M. and N. tower, east of this city, and their carriage was struck by a train. Mrs. Mohler was instantly killed. Mr. Mohler is past 70 years of age and he had just begun action in court against the Pennsylvania Company to recover $40,000 damages for the loss of his wife.

PICKPOCKETS AND HIGHWAYMEN.

Pickpockets have been working successfully of late, in the crowds that visit Canton, and numerous losses have been reported to the police. Saturday evening Thomas Wallace, a Pittsburg delegate, was robbed, and Thoms Williams reported to the police that three masked men had held him up in Jefferson street and robbed him. Three men named Harper, Welch and Calhoun were arrested and among the articles found on their persons Williams identified his watch.

REVERSED THE DECISION.

John W. Myers Scores a Point in His Case in Court.

CANTON, Sept. 29.—The demurrer to the indictment of John W. Myers for embezzlement, was argued before Judge McCarty, Monday afternoon. The claim set up by Mr. Myers's attorney, W. R. Day, was that the statutes of Ohio did not recognize Mr. Myers as having been in a position where he could be prosecuted for embezzling funds. After hearing the arguments of both sides, Judge McCarty reversed his decision.

Benjamin Bott was decreed a divorce from Rachel Bott.

CIRCUIT COURT IN SESSION.

The September term of circuit court began this morning in court room No. 3 with Judges Pomerene, Adams and Kibler on the bench There are twenty-two cases on the docket, thirteen were appealed and fourteen taken up on error from common pleas court.

CANTON, Sept. 29.—A delegation of 500 inmates of the Soldier's Home, at Sandusky, and some few citizens, arrived about noon and were addressed at the Tabernacle. A delegation of B. & O. engineers came later.

RACES AT ORRVILLE.

Splendid Programme for Bicycle Day, October 7.

Orrville is to have a particularly good fair continuing from October 6 to the 9th, inclusive. October 7 will be bicycle day, and the Massillon riders will be over in full force. This is the programme:

ONE MILE NOVICE.

Diamond Stud, value	$35 00
Suit of Fine Clothes (to fit), value	15 00
Gold Headed Umbrella, value	7 50

TWO MILE HANDICAP.

Gold Watch, 16 jewels, with 20 years' guarantee, value	$35 00
Gasoline Range, value	21 00
Fine Upholstered Rocker, value	10 00
Elegant Parlor Lamp, value	5 00

ONE MILE OPEN.

"Seas Special" Bicycle, value	$35 00
Diamond Ring, value	20 00
"Easy" Saddle, Cyclometer and Bell	7 00

ONE MILE OPEN—BOYS UNDER 17.

Suit Fine Clothes (to fit) value	$15 00
Pair Morgan & Wright Tires, value	10 00
Saddle, Cyclometer and Cap, value	5 00
Orrville Crescent one year, value	1 40

HALF MILE OPEN.

Diamond Ring, value	$35 00
China Toilet Set of 12 pieces, value	15 00
Double Barrel Shot Gun, value	12 00

ONE MILE HANDICAP.

Bedroom Suite, value	$ 0 00
Diamond Ring, value	20 00
Smoker Outfit (6 pieces) in plush case, and Box Cigars, value	10 00
Four Sacks "Table Belle" Flour, value	4 50

FIVE MILE HANDICAP.

Diamond Ring, value	$35 00
Fine Richards Double Barrel Shot Gun, value	18 00
Gold Headed Cane, value	10 00
Set "Stag" Carvers in plush case, value	5 00

ILER ON HIS TRAVELS.

He Reaches New York and in Police Court Tells His Story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—(Special.)—Henry Iler, 12 years old, a runaway boy from Massillon, O., was arrested here yesterday and committed to the care of the Gerry Society. He will probably be returned to Massillon. The youngster is well dressed and is very bright. While in court he entertained a number of men with a story of his experiences. He said that he called on Major McKinley on his way East and that McKinley said that if was elected he would give him a job of some kind.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are small, sugar-coated granules; agreeable to take Children like them. If the druggist wants to sell you some other pills that pays him better, just think what pays you. You will receive a sample package free if you will send your name and address to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Samuel McAllister is seriously ill at her home in Third street.

Miss Dot Parnacott is ill with malarial fever at her home in Third street.

Mr. Anthony Howells is expected to return from Cardiff, before the election.

Water has accumulated in the low places in Volkmor street, rendering it almost impassable.

Clarence P. L. McLain has gone to Cambridgeboro, Pa., to recuperate after a severe illness.

Edward Stucker, who sustained serious injuries by falling from a peach tree recently, is improving.

Miss Anna McKenna, of Wooster, and Mrs. Bordner, of Canton, are the guests of Miss Clara Snyder, in the city.

The price of wheat has taken another jump. New wheat today brings 65 cents and old 70, an increase of six cents per bushel.

The approaching marriage of Mr. Charles Russ and Miss Johanna Kessler has been announced at St. Mary's Catholic church.

Mr. E. S. Shafrath and Miss Clara Snyder will be married at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese and son Charles, left today for the East. They will first visit New York and will spend a week in Boston.

Miss May White, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Yost, in East Main street Miss White formerly resided in Massillon.

Augustus C. Martin admitted having kept the gates of his Hydraulic beer garden open on Sunday to the mayor this morning, and was fined $25 and costs.

Cantonians are waging war against nickel-in-the slot machines. They have demanded Mayor Rice to enforce his proclamation which prohibits their use.

Edna M., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E Decker, died Wednesday morning, at the age of 7 and one half years at the family home in Francis avenue.

Mr. and Mrs W. K L. Warwick and Miss Karthaus reached home today, after their long absence at Mackinaw. Mr. Warwick is very greatly improved in health.

The furniture store of C. W. Ogden, in West Main street, is closed. Judgments aggregating $550 have been secured against Mr. Ogden in Justice McMillan's court by out of town creditors. It is thought that a satisfactory settlement can be effected in a few days.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mentzer, relict of David Mentzer, died at her home, in Navarre, Sunday evening, September 27. The deceased was in her 79th year. The funeral will take place from the house at 10 o'clock, standard, Wednesday morning, September 30. Friends of the family are invited.

All day long, Sunday, a force of men was at work placing the new Yale fixtures in position in the postoffice, and when the doors were opened Monday morning it presented a changed and greatly improved appearance Each department has its particular window, and the new system is, in every respect, a model of neatness and convenience.

The Republican central committee held a meeting Tuesday night, appointing John Mannweiler chairman, vice James Siffert, resigned, and Fred Rose secretary, vice Albert Ellis, resigned. The name of Joseph Brownsberger was recommended to the county board of elections for the appointment as central committeeman in precinct B in the third ward.

Dr. Louis E. Menuez, as one of the trustees of the First M. E. church, received notice from Dr. A. H. Gans, of Navarre, executor of the late Caroline Charlton's estate, that the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city had been willed $500 by Mrs Charlton, in momory of her husband s mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton, who years ago was a member of this church.

Friends of Lon Beckwith, who was once a local pugilist of repute, will probably be grieved but not greatly surprised to hear of his arrest in Cleveland, Tuesday night, while in the very act of defeating "Doc" Payne, a Cleveland fighter. Beckwith had just landed what would have been a knock out blow had not a squad of police interrupted the mill at that critical moment. The fight took place in Corlett's hall.

A dissolution of the partnership in the grocery firm of Martin & Vogt, who conduct a retail store in East Main street, was effected today. The separation was brought about by mutual agreement on the part of both Mr. Vogt and Mr. Martin, the latter retiring. Mr. Vogt has assumed entire charge of the store which will be conducted as usual Mr. Martin's office as city treasurer will remain in the store room for the time being.

A Chinaman who gave his name as Chung Mon Kon, who was arrested in Salem charged with residing in this country without having papers of registration, was brought before United States Commissioner Folger, in this city, late Saturday afternoon. The Chinaman claimed that he has the necessary papers at his home, in Gallipolis, and he was committed to the Cleveland jail until this story could be investigated.

Otto W. Bernard, of El Paso, Tex., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs Nicholas Bernard, in Richville avenue. Mr. Bernard left Massillon two years ago, and is at present employed as an engineer on the Southern Pacific railway. On his trip East Mr. Bernard stopped off at Kansas City, Mo, and spent several days with his brother, Oscar, who is now located at that place. He found him in good health and with plenty of plans for the future.

Two hundred and twenty-seven was the number enrolled for membership in the Junior Bryan and Sewall Club which was organized in the mayor's court room last evening. The following officers were elected: President, John Hamel, jr.; vice president, Wm. Smith; secretary, Orren List; treasurer, Alvin Schutt; sergeant at-arms, John Axxe. After listening to short addresses by Chas L Frantz and Chas. Krider, they adjourned to meet one week later.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Timely Letters from "Independent" Correspondents.

YOUNGSTOWN HILL HAPPENINGS.

Note and Comment on the Mining Situation—A Fatality Near Mansfield and One Near Wellsville—A Salem Woman Invents a Medicine Glass.

NEWMAN, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Mary Miller is erecting a new home, to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire.

The late William Stillinger has had a head mark placed on his grave at the expense of the government, which furnishes all old soldiers' head marks free, laid down at your station, the friends to place them in position.

Francis J. Gallagher was in Canton on Tuesday of last week, giving testimony before the election board in behalf of J. S. Coxey, who, it seems, came out second best in the contest.

Our schools are again in operatian. D. W. Walter, of West Brookfield, has charge of the advanced room, while Robert Ralston, jr., of this place, conducts the young ideas how to shoot in our primary department. School has also resumed in district No. 8, with J. C. Bell as principal, and John McLaughlin, of Canal Fulton, in charge of the primary room.

The box social given at the pleasant home of William Forrest, jr., on Monday evening, for the benefit of the cemetery fund, was a decided success, financially and otherwise. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large number was present, and the evening was spent in social games and dancing.

Work at our coal mines has brightened considerable and everything indicating to a good. steady run this fall, the market being in such a good healthy condition as to justify the operators in advancing the price of coal, thereby increasing their clear profit the exact amount that coal went up for no one else received a penny of that advance. But now comes the sad news from the Pittsburg district of an unprecedented and unparalled reduction, which no doubt our operators will take all the advantages they possibly can, regardless of market prices, thereby robbing many a mouth of a crust of bread to eat, for at present prices there are many children who are deprived of proper clothes to wear and with less money, their bread must necessarily be curtailed, for it will be utterly impossible for a man to earn an honest living at the proposed prices, and the coal operators are fully aware of that fact. So now let us wait and see how much humanity rests within in adjusting the present difficulty. We can only hope for the best.

NEWS ABOUT THE STATE.

A man named Gustav Kloos was killed by a train on the B. & O. railway near Mansfield on Sunday afternoon. He was walking on the track with his back to the advancing engine, and as it was raining hard, the engineer did not see him until it was too late to stop the train. The poor fellow was hurled fifty feet through a barbed-wire fence. He turns out to have been a German, who was on his way to Mansfield in search of employment. A letter was found in his pocket from a brother in Montana, which had evidently been written in reply to one complaining of hard times and lack of employment, for among other things the letter says that people in the East don't know what hard times are. This argues a pretty sad state of affairs in Montana.

Miss Ida J. Duck, of Salem, O, has invented a medicine taking glass. This glass is divided by a horizontal partition, having a hinged lid which is closed when the glass is in an upright position, but which opens as it is tilted, allowing the water which has been placed in the first compartment to flow out after the medicine which has been taken from the second, thus making it possible for the taste of a nauseating dose to be immediately removed. Miss Duck has just received a patent for her invention.

S. C. Mansfield, of Wellsville, was killed last Thursday on the C. & P road. He was passing from one car to another and fell, being horribly crushed by the wheels. Mr. Mansfield had joined a secret society only the Sunday before his death, and his wife will receive $3,000 from the organization.

John Wenger, a 9 year-old boy, was terribly kicked by a stray horse at Wooster, on Sunday morning. He had been sent to drive some horses out of the lane leading to the entrance of the Wayne county infirmary, and one of the animals kicked out, cutting the boy's face open, and crushing in the cheek bone so that he will be disfigured for life.

ONCE MORE AT HOME.

EAST GREENVILLE, Sept. 29.—Jack Boyd and his friends who went to McKeesport, Pa., to win $100 from the backers of Nathan Jinks in a quoit match with their man, Thomas Gray, of North Lawrence, are at home. They found their men, but they would not agree to any kind of a match unless it be one for amusement only. Mr. Boyd and his party were passengers on the next west bound train.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Sept. 29.—Mrs. J. Justus, of Massillon, spent a few days here last week visiting friends.

James A. Beitel and little son went to Beach City Friday.

Mrs. Wm. Fashbaugh and Mrs. Christ Ries are sojourning with Doylestown friends.

Owing to a break in the machinery the Millport mine did not work Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Crookston and Mr. and James Snyder, of Massillon, were Sunday visitors in town.

H. M. Platt, who is president of the Bryan Free Silver Club of this place, was not present at a recent meeting, to act in that capacity, but was following the footsteps of our Grover by being on a fishing trip, and yet Mr. Platt criticises Cleveland for shooting ducks.

A minstrell show held forth Monday night in Leonard's hall. The performance was witnessed by a fair sized crowd. The audience was kept in one continuous roar of laughter to the end. They also intend showing Tuesday evening.

CHRISTIAN ZURCHER DEAD.

WILMOT, Sept. 29.—Christian Zurcher, a farmer living near town, died on Sunday morning. He had an attack of la grippe about five years ago, from which he never fully recovered. Interment at Winesburg on Tuesday...A part of the personal property of W. S. Putman was sold at public sale on Saturday...Our new millers, F. Haas & Co, are turning out a good grade of flour...Milt Hobbs was run into by a young bicyclist, last Friday, breaking a shaft in his buggy...The Sunday schools of Wayne township, Tuscarawas county, will hold a convention Friday, at the Ridge church.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

JUSTUS, Sept. 29.—David M. Jones died last night from injuries received in an accident at the Goat Hill mine, Monday morning. A wife and several small children survive him.

MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, Sept. 29.—County Recorder F. Schaffter came down here one day the past week...Allie Schaffter is confined to his bed with typhoid fever, but is some better at this writing...E. J. Schlafly, of Beach City, was in town, Thursday, putting in a Boomer furnace in the Reformed church ..Professor Raub and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Mumaw, Sunday...Mr. and Mrs Edward Numbers, of Canton, are visiting friends here...Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Reed, of Mooreland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. F. M. Marshall, Sunday...The Excelsior show is exhibiting in town this week...Mrs. Wesley Harrold, of Elton, was brought here for burial Thursday...Mary Maag returned home Saturday, after an extended visit with friends in Canton and Massillon...Misses Ora Schlafly and Julia Parrot were in Massillon, Saturday... Lots of crab apple cider was made the past week...Our schools are progressing finely under our present teachers, Prof. Raub and Ora Schlafly...The whooping cough is losing its grip in this place... Mrs. T. B. Thompson was the guest of Maysville friends, Sunday afternoon... Webster Mumaw has taken up his studies at the university at Wooster again...Mrs. S. A. Schlafly and Mrs. J. J. Schlafly visited in Beach City, Wednesday...Mrs. Edwin Ruch is able to be around again.

BEACH CITY NEWS.

Rev. C. W. Boory left Monday for Springfield, to finish his course in the theological seminary.

Joe Krantz, traveling salesman for the Berger Manufacturing Co., of Canton, visited last week with his sister, Mrs. J. M. Ramsey.

J. M. Shetler is in Columbus attending the wedding of his granddaughter, Effie Shetler.

Miss Lucy Miller, of Canal Dover, spent Sunday at the Shetler House.

J. F. Hay has returned to Stanford, Ky.

James Justice and family visited Canton relatives over Sunday.

A. C. Fowls is spending the week in Mineral Point.

The Lutheran congregation held harvest home services Sunday evening.

C. Shisler is on a business (?) trip in the northern part of the state.

Invitations have been received for the wedding of Mr. Per Lee Welty and Miss Anna Belle Hassler, at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 14, 1896.

J. B. Slayman sold his property on Main street to Phil. Creasy.

BOLIVAR NOTES

BOLIVAR, Oct. 1.—The Bolivar boys who belong to the 51st O. V. I. attended the excursion of that regiment at Coshocton last week. They had a jolly good time and plenty to eat. The Woman's "Relief Corps" furnished the grub and the boys did the rest.

Earl King started for Windom, Portage Co, O. His hand is not healed yet, but he thinks that he can go to work.

John Zurfley paid his sister a visit this week and took back to Canton with him quite a lot of winter apples.

John Young thought he cornered a burglar in Fred Weber's planing mill last night. It turned out to be George Smith trying to make a fire to warm and dry his clothing.

The cider mill is running full blast. One day last week they made 1,900 gallons and claim they could make 2,500 gallons in one day.

The schools will not begin until next Monday on account of the furnace not being completed in time. The job is now completed and proves very satisfactory.

The teachers for our schools for the coming winter are as follows: L. G. Kuhn, principal; Val. Hawk, grammar; Olga Haglock, intermediate; Miss Lizzie Thompson, primary.

Carl Browne is going to make an effort to convert the gold bugs of this community next Saturday evening, at Vesper Hall. He will be apt to draw a crowd from the fact that a great many have a curiosity to see him more than anything else.

D. M. Smith, of New Philadelphia, O, will address the McKinley club on Saturday evening, Oct. 10, at Vesper Hall. He is a good talker and never fails to interest his audience whatever the subject.

Will Fox and wife are visiting with James B. Hickman, father of Mrs. Fox. Mr. Fox resides in Canton and is a conductor on the street railway.

J. V. Looner and Mart Helwick were hunting last week among the rocks and hills about Shanesville and Dundee. They bagged 26 squirrels, besides other game.

ITEMS FROM KOCH.

KOCH, Oct. 1—The Maysville Drain Tile Company is busy making cane molasses...August Merillat is hauling his brick for his cellar. He is going to build his house as soon as possible... There is a troupe in this town, holding a show in the school house—Miss Dell Sanwain is sewing in town...A. Hartel and family were visiting her parents on Sunday.

PLENTY OF CITY WORK

The Council Meets and Let Contracts.

FACTORY STREET TO BE PAVED.

An Ordinance Governing the Licensing of Bill Posters to Be Amended—Mr. Smith's Resolution Lost—The City Buys 20 Acres of Land—A Lot of Bills Paid.

The city council met in regular session last night with all members present. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $140 07 during two weeks ending September 26. The amount was paid.

The bids for curbing and guttering various streets in the city, submitted by local contractors, were referred to the paving and grading committee until the next meeting.

A petition, signed by ⅔ of the property owners in Factory street, requested the council to improve that thoroughfare by paving with brick. Mr. Paul's motion instructing the engineer to make plans to pave between Main and Tremont streets, was agreed to.

An ordinance to grade Guide street was read a second time.

Mr Kramer's ordinance to license bill posters in the city, which came up for third reading, was referred back to the committee for amendment.

The following ordinances were introduced and after being read, referred to the judiciary committee with the president and clerk: An ordinance assessing a special tax on property abutting on East South street in payment of 98 per cent of the cost of constructing a sewer. An ordinance assessing a special tax on property abutting on South Mill street, from South street north to the first alley, for sewer An ordinance assessing a special tax on property abutting on North Mill street, from Plum street north 160 feet, for sewer purposes. An ordinance assessing a special tax on property abutting on North Erie street, between North and Cherry street, for sewer purposes.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The committee to whom the bids for grading certain streets were referred reported the following awards: Green street, Z. Keller, 14 cents per cubic yard; North East street, Henry Koontz, 13¾ cents per cubic yard; Jarvis avenue, Fisher & Wallenhorst, 15 cents per cubic yard; Third street, Schott & Weible, 18 cents per cubic yard. The report was accepted and adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Brown authorizing the grading committee to hire teams to make necessary fills in East street, was adopted.

A complaint of John Cameron, presented by Mr. Brown, relative to the condition of North Clay street, was referred.

Resolution by Mr. Paul authorizing the clerk to notify property owners in Third street to remove fences that are not in the proper place. Adopted.

Resolution by Mr. Smith instructing the city officials to get printed matter at none but union shops, all jobs to bear the International Typographical Union label. The resolution was lost, Mr. Smith alone voting yea Mr. Geltz refused to vote. The members held that the resolution was unnecessary as there were none but union offices in the city.

Mr. Kramer's motion, instructing the council to buy 20½ acres of land from Commissioner Uhlendorf, which includes a gravel bank, for $875, was agreed to. The land is located just west of Grant street. Heretofore the city has been compelled to buy gravel by the load for street improvement purposes

Mr. Jacoby's motion, instructing the street and alley committee to inspect Cecil street and make slight repairs, was agreed to.

The clerk was notified to communicate with the W. & L. E. and C., L. & W. railway companies concerning a poor walk in tremont street, and to request the Ft. Wayne company to plank the Tremont street railway bridge, thus preventing the dropping of grease and other articles on pedestrians, on Mr. Geltz's motion.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Carolyn McElhinney Found Guilty of Murder.

"After examining the body and making a thorough examination of witnesses, also carefully questioning 7-year old Carolyn McElhinney, I do find that the invalid, Thomas Kidd, aged 14 years, met his death by being shot in the head by the 7-year old Carolyn McElhinney, who deliberately loaded a double barrel shot gun for the purpose of shooting said invalid, Thomas Kidd. I am also constrained to believe from evidences taken that this youthful murder would never have been committed had the murderous youth been blessed with parental home training by those whose duty it surely was to guide his little foot steps away from little crimes as they have been want to go during the year of his childhood."

A. E. STEPFIELD,
Coroner, Wayne Co., O.

MINERS WILL GO TO WORK.

The End of a Seven Months' Strike at Palmyra.

ALLIANCE, Sept. 30.—The strike of the coal miners in the Palmyra district, ten miles north of this city, which has been on for nearly seven months, was settled Tuesday and the 400 miners, many of whom with their families are in utter destitution, returned to work this morning. The settlement is on a basis of sixty-eight and a half cents per ton for mining, and is a victory for the miners' organization. The strike has been the longest in the history of the district and there was great rejoicing among the miners last night over the successful ending of the struggle.

MAUSZ-KEIM

A Quiet Wedding at the St. John's Parsonage.

Mahlon Keim, of Louisville, O., and Miss Clara Mausz, of this city, were quietly married, Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. E. Digel, at the St John's church parsonage. Mr. H S Renbert and Miss Allice Hoffman, of Canton, were groomsman and bridesmaid, and the ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. John Mausz, of this city, and Miss Emma Saal, of Wooster. Mr. and Mrs. Keim left immediately for Louisville, where they will reside. Mr. Keim is cashier of the Louisville bank. A banquet was given at the home of the groom's parents.

THE WORST STORM IN YEARS.

Some Lives Lost and the Damage to Property Immense.

READING, Pa, Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—At 2 o'clock this morning the cast house at the Temple furnace was blown down by the storm. A dozen workmen were buried The killed are Edward Resmiller and Samuel Trant; injured—Joseph Rothenburger, William Coller, Harry Brecker, William Sclodbo and William Mertz, some of whom will die.

The C., L. & W. After the Electric.

Since the new electric railroad began running cars between Uhrichsville and New Philadelphia, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road has done but little passenger business between those two points, while the electric line has carried crowds every day. This has stirred up the C, L & W officials, and they have advertised a reduction of rates. Beginning with Wednesday, the 30th, the C., L & W. offers to carry passengers to New Philadelphia and return for ten cents, and to Dover and return for fifteen cents. These rates are good for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, during the Dover fair.—Uhrichsville Chronicle.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT

HIS WIFE'S AFFECTIONS.

Harry Whisler Says They Were Alienated and Wants $8,000.

CANTON, Sept. 30.—A petition was filed in common pleas court, Tuesday afternoon, by Lawyers Eggert & McLaughlin, wherein Harry E. Whisler, of Massillon, alleges that by alienating the affections of his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil S. Brown, his wife's parents, have injured him to the extent of $8,000, and he prays for a judgment. Mr. Whisler avers that he and his wife had always lived happily together prior to August 19, on which date the defendants induced Mrs. Whisler to desert him. He further alleges that on August 20 the defendants came to his West Tremont street residence and appropriated and carried away goods that were his own personal effects. They took possession of vegetables that were growing in the garden, bed clothes from his own room, and when he remonstrated they ejected him from the house. He says that they have done all in their power to alienate his wife's affections, and that they have lost no opportunity to cause her to become more and more disgusted with him.

BURGLARS ABROAD.

Dr. Chidester's Dental Parlors Robbed Last Night.

Dr. Frank Chidester's dental parlors in North Erie street were burglarized last night and a number of articles of value were stolen. When Dr. Chidester entered his office this morning he found the safe had been rolled into a rear room and forced open. It had contained $40 in money and scrap gold and platinum amounting to $100. This and several articles of jewelry, including a watch, were taken. The manner in which the safe was opened indicates that the work was done by a professional, but he was assisted, no doubt, by local talent. The combination knob was first removed and the lock was then driven back into the safe. Entrance was gained through a window in the second story in the McLain building, now vacant, which is but a few feet from a window in Dr. Chidester's office. The intervening space was crossed by means of a plank. The burglars seemed to know exactly where the doctor kept articles of value and did not ransack the rooms generally. As yet the police have no positive clew.

MOST TERRIFIC STORMS.

The Damage to Property will Reach Millions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—The most terrific storms ever known were reported on the Atlantic coast yesterday and last night from New Orleans to Baltimore. The storm centered at Savannah, where an Indian cyclone swept over the city. Nine lives were lost there, and over a million dollars damage to property in the city, not including shipping in that harbor. Later reports no doubt will show many vessels lost along the coast. At Baltimore the storm carried the tide into the streets and vessels with it. Shipping is stranded in the streets; warehouses, jobbing houses, and stores are submerged. All points along the Atlantic coast suffered, but none so badly as Savannah.

At Alexandria W. D. Stewart, Mrs. Holt, Tillman Diles and an unknown woman were killed during the storm. Many were injured and every building in town was damaged—some demolished.

The storm in this city caused more damage here last night than ever heretofore. Six men who were imprisoned in demolished buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were rescued today alive. Churches, opera houses and all wires were damaged. Many boats on the Potomac river were wrecked.

Buffalo—Wires are down. Buildings are unroofed and washouts are numerous.

In Chicago's Harbor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—Great damages resulted here from the storm. Among the crafts sunk in the harbor are six yachts, three house boats, four fishing smacks and one schooner.

Now is the time to subscribe.

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It is one of the finest lines that he ever had the pleasure of showing. The prices are within the reach of all. Call in and be convinced that we have the goods and the prices to suit the people.

W. F. BREED, TAILOR, East Main St.

Men's Driving & Street Gloves $1.00

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The Great American Improved Derbys or Tourists will be Opened at the Low Price of One Dollar and Fifty Cents, Regular $2.25 Hats

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SOUND MONEY TALK.

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WILLIAM A. LYNCH'S SPEECH.

The Armory so Densely Packed on Saturday Night That an Overflow Meeting is Held—Major McKinley Also Talks to the Railroad Men.

The meeting conducted by the Railway Men's Sound Money Clubs in Massillon, on Saturday night, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. The city was thronged with visitors from the time the delegations began to arrive at 1 o'clock until midnight and the aggregate number in attendance is estimated at between 2500 to 3000. The attendance was far greater than anticipated, but ample accommodations were furnished for all and notwithstanding the drizzling rain, which set in early in the evening and continued for over an hour, the visitors seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost. The arrivals of the afternaon over the C., L & W. and W. & L E. railways numbered about 1500 persons. The evening trains, however, brought most of the railway employes.

A special train of thirteen coaches arrived at 7:40 p. m., bearing the delegations from the west. Norwalk alone sent nearly 700 people, including the Chase band, a splendid organization, and the Bellevue delegation was accompanied by the band from that place. The railways represented by the night arrivals were the Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, C. J. & M., Pan Handle, C., L. & W., W. & L. E., Canton-Massillon Electric railway, Pennsylvania and Toledo Belt. The W. & L. E. night train from the east brought people from Steubenville and from along that division generally, also the regular train from the west. The parade formed at the station immediately upon the arrival of the trains from Norwalk and Toledo, and marched to the New Armory, where the Hon. Wm. A. Lynch, president of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, delivered an address. The Armory was soon overcrowded and the doors of Bucher's opera house were thrown open to the throng. There Henry W. Harter, of Canton, who was called upon at a late hour, delivered an impromptu address.

Mr. Lynch was briefly and appropriately introduced by President F. J. Stout, of the Railway Men's Sound Money Club. Mr. Lynch spoke earnestly and eloquently. In conclusion he defined his own position, as a Democrat deserted by his own party, but expecting its return. He said in part:

I intend to speak to you tonight upon the silver fallacy and a few of the fallacies which are commonly employed in its support. I suppose you all understand by this time what the silver question involves and what we mean by free coinage upon a ratio of 16 to 1. Since 1873 gold only has been admitted to free coinage in our mints for private account. Silver has been purchased in the market by the government and coined upon government account only. It is alleged that this is an unjust and unfair discrimination against one metal as to those who own it or may feel interested in its circulation and an undue privilege granted to the other. And this is an argument which naturally appeals to the American people with great force. Any suggestion of unfairness or inequality strikes them as inequitable. But what is now proposed?

The silver advocate states his proposition thus: "That gold and silver shall both be admitted to free and unlimited coinage upon a ratio of 16 to 1, upon equal terms." This I say is a fallacy and a fallacy appears upon the face of the proposition itself. It contains its own refutation, furnishes its own answer—and why? If you, Mr. Chairman, as an owner of gold bullion and I as an owner of silver bullion today hold it until free coinage comes, if it comes, and then each takes his bullion to the miut, for each gold dollar he receives in return he must give what costs you 100 cents. For each silver dollar the mint returns to me I furnish bullion worth only 53 cents. Is this justice? Is this equity? Again, if you and I go to the bank and each borrow $530 upon his note, and you buy $530 worth of gold bullion and I $530 worth of silver bullion and wait until free coinage comes, and then go to the mint, you will receive 530 gold dollars; I will receive 1 000 silver dollars. All of your money will be required to pay your note and a little more for interest, while I can pay my note and have left 470 silver dollars as a profit, less only the interest upon the note. Is this establishing equity and justice in place of the in equity which is now said to exist? What would be the result? Gold would not be coined at all upon such unequal terms.

But it is said that the historical, traditional policy of our government demands the equal coinage of gold and silver upon substantially the ratio of 1 to 16. Let us understand first the real matter at issue. Gold and silver stand to each other in the markets of the world about as 1 to 32. That is, one portion of gold is equal in value to about 32 portions of silver by weight. It is proposed to coin them upon a ratio differing widely from the commercial ratio. What did the fathers of the republic say upon t is subject? The coinage question was one of the first to engage their attention. In fact, it was taken up under the federation before our present constitution was adopted. Hamilton said: "In establishing a proportion between the metals there seems to be an option of one of two things—to approach, as nearly as can be ascertained, the mean or average proportion in what may be called the commercial world; or to retain that which now exists in the United States." The ratio then maintained in the United States was supposed to be the commercial ratio.

But it is asserted that if silver be admitted to free and unlimited coinage the same as gold, that there would be a change in the market value of silver which will justify its coinage at the proposed ratio. Two views are put forth upon this subject by the advocates of silver in the United States today. One is that if silver is admitted to equal coinage with gold, gold will go to a premium, and that great advantages will be derived by many, if not all of the people of the United States. It is urged that prices of commodities and of lands will be immediately enhanced correspondingly to the premium on gold; that it will be easier to pay debts, and that business will be stimulated to an unprecedented extent. Other silver advocates insist upon the view that under the free coinage of both metals, silver will go to a par with gold. Today fine silver is worth about 68 cents an ounce in tke world's market.

It follows that the fine silver in a silver dollar is today worth in the markets of the world about 53 cents. If the silver in the dollar becomes worth 100 cents, an ounce of fine silver must become worth 129 cents, and it is urged that this will happen. Considering the strategy of the silver campaign, these two views cut a very important figure, and it is wonderful to note how they are confused by the advocates of silver coinage as it suits their purpose. They who say that silver will go to par insist as strongly as those who say go.d will go to a premium, that prices will go up, labor will be better paid, business will be stimulated, because money will be more abundant and cheaper. But they fail to explain how money will be cheaper if silver rises to the gold value, and how it will become more abundant if it is just as hard to get as gold.

What is necessary to put silver up to 129 cents an ounce in the market? It is urged that we may do it by law. We may make a cheap dollar and call it a dear one. We may make a poor dollar and call it a good one by law, but we cannot make it any better than it is. It is said that we can use all the silver that is produced from our mines and from those of all the world, that that cuts a very small figure in the matter. What we must do to put silver to 129 cents an ounce is to raise the entire stock of silver now existing in the world and within the reach of civilized man. I mean that which has heretofore been mined, and raise it from 68 cents an ounce to 129 cents an ounce. Before we undertake that, let us consider how much silver there is to deal with. Now what would be the effect of all this? It would be a gigantic benefaction to the owners of silver in other lands, but how about the people of the United States? What will we give for it? We must give something for it all—what will it be?

And not only that, when we have put it to 129 cents, we must keep it there, or we will lose just to the extent that the market declines upon all the silver which we have absorbed; and it is well known that the silver mines of this country—to say nothing of other countries—can easily vastly increase their output and surely would do so if we put silver to the price proposed. As to the means of payment, I hear some eloquent silver orators say that this is the simplest thing in the world. We have simply to take their silver and give them the products of our farms and our factories. And it is held out as a glowing prospect to the American farmer that if our country is flooded with free silver foreign countries must be flooded with the products of his farm. That seems very attractive. But what is the fact? The product of the American farms are now being crowded upon the glutted markets of the old world; that is, the surplus after our own consumption has been provided for; and in those glutted markets we have met such competition and the price has been beaten down until it is urged that there is no longer any profit in raising the leading products of agriculture.

In settling the question of the possible rise of silver, let us consider what produced its fall. Beginning about 1871 and from that until 1893, great changes have occurred, both in the demand and in the supply of silver. At the former date Germany took up the question of her coinage and in time decided to abandon the use of silver in the main, and to rely upon gold. A little later the Latin Union, composed of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece—determined to stop the coinage of silver. Still later, the India mints were closed. Meanwhile the mines of the world began to put out an immense increase of silver, beginning in the 70's and culminating in the 80's in the greatest output that the world has ever witnessed

These concurrent causes, involving both a limited demand and an increase of supply doubtless had a stupendous effect upon the silver market.

There can be no doubt, ladies and gentlemen, that gold (in the event of free silver coinage) will go to a large premium. It is plain that silver will increase in value to some extent, but no one knows how much. Clearly not to 129 cents an ounce, or anything like it. The effect will be that we will have silver coinage without gold coinage, and gold being at a premium, and being the standard money of the world, in which all our international business must be done, it will be the ultimate standard of values with which everything will be compared. In sympathy with the premium on gold the prices of commodities, of securities and of property will be constantly fluctuating. There will be no stable basis upon which to conduct our affairs. The credit of the government, and the credit of individuals, will be constantly shaken. Business, instead of being conducted upon legitimate, stable lines will become a matter of speculation; everything will be upon an unsound and unstable basis; no one can be benefitted except the speculators and the money changers The man with money who can invest when he will, and withhold when he desires, can take advantage of the shifting markets; but the purchaser and the business man who must keep constantly at work will be continually the victims of the shifting and changing silver values of the country.

My fellow citizens, do we want this condition of things to prevail? Do you see in the free coinage of silver enough advantage to justify your incurring the loss, the inevitable, constantly increasing loss, of doing business upon an unsound money, and use the unsound dollar as the measure of values?

There is one consideration of such stupendous importnce that I must ask your patience while I speak of it. In this question of free coinage of silver upon the proposed ratio, I conceive, and I think most thoughtful men do, that the honor of our great republic is involved. I believe that we have bound ourselves by the most positive and specific engagements which a nation can make to maintain the partiy of our gold and silver coin, and as by the free coinage of silver that partiy will inevitably be destroyed, the honor, the good faith, the good name of the American people and their government, will be compromised.

In 1873 we took up the question of the resumption of specie payments. To do so we were pledged to provide for the ultimate payment of our greenback currency, and to do this we provided for the purchase of a large amount of gold, not to be less than $100,000,000, to be placed and kept in the treasury as a reserve for the assurance of the ultimate redemption of our paper money. We provide gold, not silver, and we provided it by the sale of bonds for which we received gold. The bonds called for payment in coin. but as we had committed ourselves clearly to the proposition of redeeming our currency in gold, no one doubted but that our bonds would be redeemed in coin equal in value to gold, and thereby we made these loans at greatly reduced rates of interest. It was by this great saving that we have been enabled to make that great reduction in our national debt which has been the surprise of the world.

Will silver benefit labor? This is another fallacy which we must consider. It is strenuously insisted that the man or woman working for wages will be vastly benefitted by the free coinage of silver. I will speak now for a moment to those of you, and I notice many before me, who are constantly employed in daily labor, how will it help you? Let each one take the question home to himself My friends, what is the objection that the silver advocates urge against our present money? It is too dear: its purchasing power is too great. Suppose you take the proposition home to your wife, and say to her, "I have just learned something about our money, about that five dollars I gave you the other day." She will inquire, "Why, what is the matter with that five dollars?" Answer her that you are well informed by a very knowing friend that the purchasing power of that five dollars is too great, and if she does not quite understand you, tell her that if she goes to the store she will be able to buy too much for that money. What will she answer? She will probably say, "John, have you been out with the boys again?". Her answer is the only sensible one that could be made. If the purchasing power of the money is to be diminished, your wages will buy less of the necessaries and the comforts of life than they do now. Are you in favor of that? Do you believe this, those of you who are employed and receiving fair wages, and in these hard times are enabled to maintain yourselves and families in decency, do you believe that the changing of the standard of our money will be an advantage to you? Do you see any sure way, and if it is not a sure way do not enter upon it, in which the free coinage of silver will help you?

I have been frequently asked by friends for my opinion as to the effect of free silver. Suppose it carries the election in November. My fellow citizens, I do not know what that effect would be. No man knows I do not dare to tell you even what I think it may be, but this I can safely say, that the finances of the United States, our great system of public and private credit, all of our property, our entire scheme for the production and distribution of wealth, our labor system, cannot be shifted suddenly, over night as it were, from the basis of the gold standard to the basis of the silver standard without a tremendous jolt.

Who will be hurt, or how much, no man can tell. The immediate and ultimate effect no one can depict. Fortunately our banks are strong and sound. They had a lesson in 1893 which they have learned and that is much in our favor, but for a time all business must be practically suspended. Commercial and business failures will be wide-spread and colossal in amounts. For the poor and unemployed we must expect the worst winter we have ever seen. It seems to me that for some strange reason or some unaccountable motive something like one half of the American people are today engaged in pushing the country, its people and all our interests forward to a great financial Niagara.

THEY CALL ON THE MAJOR.

At Canton, where the railroad men who had then arrived spent several hours, a delegation from Massillon marched up the street, headed by the Harmonia band. J. F. Townsend, traveling freight agent of the W. & L E, presented the visitors in the following terms:

"We are railroad men from Ohio and West Virginia who have come here to honor, see and hear William McKinley. My fellowmen in the railway service have given me a golden opportunity to make a speech, but there is nothing I could say that could satisfy them before they hear the voice of the great American. Our presence here testifies stronger than anything else of the hearty support railroad men will give you and the cause you represent. We are here on an excursion to return home and disband, but are formed into permanent organizations that mean business, and will go back to tell our companions and co-workers of you, work for, and in November vote for sound money. Permit me to introduce the Railway Men's Sound Money Club of Massillon, the Railway Employes Gold Club of Wheeling district, and many railway men from other points south of Mason and Dixon's line."

Major McKinley replied briefly, saying in part:

Yours is a most delicate and dangerous employment I never step off a railroad train after either a long or a short journey that I do not feel like making personal acknowledgment to every railroad employe for his care for the safety of his passengers. (Applause) I never step off a railroad train that I do not feel like going to the engineer and taking off my hat to him. (Applause and cries of "good.")

I believe that the way to have prosperity in the United States is to encourage the American workshop and uphold American labor. (Tremendous applause) And when you uphold American labor and sustain the American workshop you have given trade and traffic to these great railroad companies, the arteries of commerce, which, in turn, give steady employment to the railway employes of the country. (Cries of "that's right.") I thank you heartily for this call and bid you all good-bye.

Orrville Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 6th and 9th, low round trip tickets to Orrville will be sold from Alliance, Crestline and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the fair. Return coupons valid Oct. 10th, inclusive.

Learn the 18K Oil Painting. It is a wonderful art.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CORN FODDER.

Cutting, Curing and Storing Feed Corn. Shredded Fodder—Harvesting Machinery.

The large average of corn this season and the shortage in many cases of the hay crop will make it profitable to save a large amount of corn fodder. Where dairying is practiced, the silo ought to be filled. If this is not practicable, and for many general stock farmers it will not be, corn fodder will form the greater part of the rough feed the coming season, the shredded product in many places replacing hay even for horses. The value of the corn fodder will depend upon the care exercised in harvesting, curing and storing it. In this connection American Agriculturist gives the following practical information:

If corn has been sown especially for the fodder, cut after the bloom has fallen, so the stalks and blades will be in the best possible condition to be digested and assimilated. Put up in small shocks, and as soon as it is thoroughly dried out, stack or store in a mow or under a hay shed. Properly cured fodder of this kind can be fed in the stable with little inconvenience, as the stalks will be almost completely consumed and therefore not in the way when the stalls are cleaned.

If the hill corn is desired for both fodder and the grain, allow it to stand until glazing occurs and the grain can just be indented with the finger nail. The stalks and blades will then be in good condition for feed and the ears sufficiently mature to be of good weight. Put in shocks and allow to cure. To be of most value this crop must be run through a fodder shredder and corn husker. Considerable fault was found last year with the shredders from the fact that many operators were injured while feeding them. Guards will undoubtedly be provided, which will lessen the danger and greater familiarity with the machines will cause accidents to become less frequent. Another objection to shredded fodder is that it often spoils if stored in mows. Some experience will be required to enable a person to tell just when fodder is dry enough to store. This same skill is necessary in stacking or mowing hay of all kinds, but as haying has been practiced for centuries farmers know just how to handle it. The same will be true with corn fodder. More experience will result in less loss.

Shredding, however, is not absolutely necessary. Many good dairymen, as well as general stock raisers, successfully feed corn fodder unhusked. Occasionally they are ridiculed, but they make money at it, and there is no reason why it should not be fed thus if it is more economical of time and labor and equally profitable.

The greatest difficulty in securing corn fodder is the amount of labor required to cut and shock it. While this drawback still exists, improved machinery has robbed the bugbear of many of its terrors. The authority quoted describes as a most desirable harvester the corn binder, which cuts one row at a time, binds it while still standing on end and discharges the bundle to one side. Down corn, little corn, big corn, are handled with ease. Two horses take it along quite readily. It can be used for ensilage as well as fodder corn.

Besides the binder there are a very great number of sled and wheeled side cutters operated by two men. The corn is cut by the machine and the men carry it to the shock and stand it up. The foot corn cutter is highly spoken of and enables the operator to have free use of both hands for carrying the fodder. Much more corn, it is claimed, can be cut in a day than with the hand knife. It is hard work operating these machines, but the corn can be cut so much more rapidly than by hand that they are desirable. With the binder the labor comes in taking up and carrying the green bundle to the shock.

Barnyard Manure.

The ideal way of storing manure temporarily till time and opportunity are secured for applying it to the fields is to put it under cover. Unmixed horse manure tends to heat quickly and violently. If spread out evenly, sprinkled with some dry earth or (better) gypsum and wet and moderately solidified, it will be in an ideal condition.

Nature's method is to spread the refuse material thinly on the surface in late fall and early winter where plants are growing. During the winter and early spring a large percentage of the available plant food in manures is washed into the soil. Some farmers, knowing this, have adopted the practice of spreading their strawy manures on the meadows in the fall and early winter. In April, during a dry time, the coarse parts of them are raked together, carted to the barns and used a second time for bedding. When manures are spread in the winter or early fall, they may be plowed under in the spring with a shallow furrow.—Country Gentleman.

The Army Worm.

The army worm has come and gone. The caterpillars that did so much damage are now sheltered under stones, boards, grass or rubbish along fences or burrowed in the ground, passing through the pupa stage. In this connection, Rural New Yorker says: "We need not fear them again this season, but we may prevent future broods by killing all we can of this year's crop. Wherever it is possible, burn over the grass or grain fields where the worms were seen. Burn along the fences and clean up the rubbish. A heavy roller on level fields will kill many of the worms. Where furrows were made to stop the worms, the grass and rubbish left at the sides should be carefully burned or removed, for in such places are the worms likely to be found."

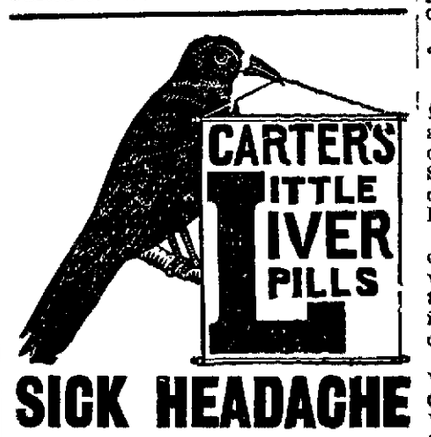
OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Some People we Know, and we Will Profit by Hearing About Them.

This is a purely local event.
It took place in Massillon O.
Not in Maine or Montana.
You are asked to investigate it.
Asked to believe a citizen's word.
To confirm a citizen's statement.
Any article locally endorsed,
That obtains resident advocates,
It's more worthy of confidence,
Than a far off foreign article,
Testified to by foreign people.

Mrs. Martin Richardson, No. 194 Front street, says:—"It is twenty-six years that we have lived here, my husband working at the carpenter trade and doing some contracting. Ten years years ago I had a severe attack of Typhoid Malaria and when recovered I found that my kidneys were badly affected. They always had troubled me some, kidney disease runs in our family. When I was able to be about after my severe sickness every symptom of Dropsy set in—my body and feet swelling so that I could not wear ordinary sized clothes or shoes. My back ached terribly and I was distressed and annoyed with a urinary weakness, my knees swelled so that they felt as if they had been unjointed, and for a long time I had to walk with two canes. I had doctored so much for it and spent dollar after dollar until I became discouraged, but statements aopeared in the papers of Doan's Kidney Pills that read so encouragingly that I was induced to make another effort, and I got a box at Baltz ly's drug store. in a few days I could notice quite an improvement and I have improved right along until about all the symptoms have left me. The swelling has been reduced and urine cleared and regulated, and the pains do not trouble me as they did for the last ten years Doan's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful amount of good, and I give them credit for it, and recommend them to all that have kidney disease or dropsy. One box will encourage any one and convince them that they are what they are represented to be.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2 50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

RHEUMATISM.

A simple, effective remedy—tried and proved. Read the testimonial below.

DANZIGER'S MAGNETIC RING.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

PITTSBURG, July 2, 1896.

In reply to yours of the 6th ulto., inquiring if the Danziger Magnetic Ring benefited me, would say that I was agreeably surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me. To be frank, I really didn't have much faith when I bought the ring, but am now convinced of its curative qualities and willingly recommend it to all sufferers of that dread ailment, rheumatism. Yours truly,

ROBERT DIXON,
No. 8 Wood St,

Price $2.00, Postage Paid.

THE R. DANZIGER MAGNETIC CO.

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Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

Best Bicycles

to buy are the

Sunol, Hercules, Stella.

F. H. SNYDER, Agent, Massillon, O.

A SHORT JOURNEY TO

CALIFORNIA

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

The Southern Pacific Co.

"Sunset Limited" Train.

Over the Sunset Route—New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco

Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the part tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipmedt superior to anything yet known in trans-continental traffic.

Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Cresent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class tickets to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars on the very low second-class rate ticket

For further information, address
W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P Co., Cincinnati, O.
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$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Cleveland and Toledo.

Via "C. & B. LINE"

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

DAILY TIME TABLE, SUNDAY INCLUDED AFTER MAY 30.

Lv. Cleveland, 7:30 P. M. | Lv. Buffalo, 7:30 P. M.
Ar. Buffalo, 7:30 A. M | Ar Cleveland, 7:30 A. M

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany. 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.
CLEVELAND, O.

Legal Notice.

Morris Ruperd whose residence is unknown, will hereby take notice that on February 27, 1896, Florence T Ruperd filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, asking for a divorce from the said Morris Ruperd and the custody of her minor child together with alimony. The causes set out for said divorce are gross neglect of duty and other reasons in said petition set forth.

Said cause wi l be for hearing on October 10 or as soon thereafter as it can be heard.

FLORENCE T. RUPERD.
James J Grant, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Christena Morganthaler, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1896.

ALBERT L. MORGANTHALER.
Adm'r. with will annexed.

Attachment Notice.

G. G. Paul, plaintiff, vs. John Brown, defendant. Before Robert H. Folger Justice of the Peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 2 st day of August, A. D 1896, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of Four and 50-100 Dollars and costs of suit

G. G. PAUL.
Perry Township, Sept. 14, 1896.

Attachment Notice.

Mary Tracey, Plaintiff, vs. Oscar Nott, Defendant. Before Robert H Folger, Justice of the Peace of Perry township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 15th day of September, A. D 1896, the said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for Four Dollars, and Ten Dollars probable costs,

MARY TRACEY, in person

September 21st, 1896.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non with will annexed, of the estate of harles John Bammerlin late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 5th day of September, 1896.

JAMES H. HUNT,
Administrator, de bonis non with will annexed.

Notice of Appointmen.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Price late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1896.

JACOB POORMAN,
Administrator.

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SWARMS OF MONKEYS

HUNTING STRANGE GAME IN THE ISLAND OF ST. KITTS.

Experience of a Taxidermist In a West Indian Isle—Shooting Odd Game—The Man Who Shot a Monkey and How It Affected Him.

[Special Correspondence.]

BASSE TERRE, St. Kitts, Sept. 14.—I had intended to sail direct from the Venezuelan coast to the United States, but meeting with the captain of a tramp steamer, who offered me passage to this island, I changed my mind. And I'm mighty glad I did, for I have gained thereby an experience which falls to but few in the course of a lifetime. St. Kitts is a small island, but one of the most beautiful in the West Indies. It may be said to consist of a volcano (extinct) which is surrounded by great forests and these again by a broad circle of cultivated land devoted to the culture of sugar cane. A good road, smooth and hard, encircles the island and gives access to every part, while the numerous sugar estates are the abodes of some of the most hospitable planters of Scotch and English origin that the whole world can show.

Having a letter to one of them, I lost no time in getting out to his plantation, and the very next morning he sent me into the woods to look for monkeys, for, in truth, with the taxidermist's ardor, that was what I came here for, having heard that the island was literally alive with them, as it is. In this island and the near island of Nevis they fairly swarm, living in the forests, but descending upon the canefields and committing great havoc.

Now, while there may not be any interest attaching to a monkey such as we see in company with the hand organ "dagos" or in the Central park menagerie, the real wild article has a great attraction for me. In the first place, he is wild and shy and roams the forest trees with the sagacity of a human being. It takes a good hunter to get one, so alert and cunning is the animal in his native wilds, and that fact put me on my mettle, for I have shot about every kind of wild game in these islands, including the great parrots, pigeons, deer, partridges, iguanas and wild guinea fowl, and wanted to have a shy at the monkey. But I don't want another.

The hospitable planter, a brawny Scotsman, Mr. Mercer, sent out with me his best monkey hunter, an old black man, whose shrewd face suggested that perhaps away back in the dim, distant past some of his ancestors may

"AM I NOT A MAN AND A—MONKEY?"

have been related to those of the forest people. He was not exactly the connecting link, but he was about as cute and cunning as the monkeys, and this was the reason he had been selected to guide me. At last, after two hours' riding through most beautiful vegetation, all the while ascending, we reached a broad level in a depression of the mountain ridge 2,000 feet above the sea. "Too late fer de monkey," said my sable guide, shaking his woolly head. "You no know monkey, eh? Ah, him bery wise. Him no ketch wiv chaff."

We waded into the great, silent woods, where tropical trees overhung a deep ravine and a steep hillside was covered with rank and dense vegetation. There, by the bank of a gently flowing stream, I sat down to breakfast upon a most bountiful repast of cold roast guinea fowl and trimmings, accompanied with two bottles of ale and a square bottle of old St. Kitts rum. The last thing my generous host had said as we left the plantation was, "Have you got a corkscrew?" And in order that I should not miss it he had put one among the provender.

The breakfast over, we climbed the hillside to its summit, where the tall trees grew, and there waited again for signs of monkeys. My guide tells me they have now retired, most of them, to the distant mountain tops, where they breed, constructing nests of twigs and leaves in low trees on the cliffs. They bring forth one at a birth, sometimes two, and tend the young with all the solicitude displayed by a human mother for her offspring. At this season they are more shy than in the dry season and during the hurricane months, and the old man adds that I shall be lucky to get a shot anyway. We conversed in whispers, and my friend told me a great deal of interesting monkey lore—so interesting, in fact, that I nearly forgot the object of my coming here. But all at once the old darky placed a finger against his lips and shook his head warningly. "Shu, massa, me heah dem monkey quarrel. Dey mus' be right ober our heads."

I looked up toward the tops of the immense trees and saw a something that appeared no larger than a cat crouched upon a limb picking seeds from the twigs and eating them. This object was a long shot off, but I drew up my gun and let it have the left barrel, then as it slipped over the limb and recovered itself gave it the right, both barrels charged with duck shot. The second shot caught the animal in midair, and it fell into a thick topped tree, where it lay quite still and out of sight. Great drops of blood pattered down upon the leaves around us, and my guide excitedly shouted: "He's shot! He done gut dat! He dead monkey fo' shuah, sah!" But although he may have been a dead monkey he wasn't destined to by my monkey, it seems, for, despite of all our efforts to dislodge it, there it staid, suspended between heaven and earth, out of sight in that giant tree. At sound of my first shot there was a rustling of tree tops all around us as the troop of monkeys to which the one I had killed belonged slipped out of range without a single cry. They had been feeding all about us, but so sly were they and so quiet that we had not suspected their presence.

Leaving me watching the tree in the hope that my game would fall, old Tucker went off after the monkey band. In about an hour I heard a gun's report, and some time later the old man came back, bearing with him a monkey which tipped the scales at nine pounds. It was still warm and bleeding, its mouth full of seeds, which it had been eating when shot. And on its semihuman countenance was an awful grin, which seemed to me to bode anything but good for its slayer. I was glad then that my monkey had not fallen to the ground, for at sight of its horrible face I should have felt like the murderer of a baby. But I went to work and skinned the specimen, and it is to be preserved in a museum in the United States. All the while I was engaged in this operation old Tucker was smacking his lips and feeling the tender flesh, like a cannibal gloating over a missionary banquet. "Will me eat um, massa? Yis, sah, eat um all, an crack de skull fer de brain. Fo' de brain, sah, mek me wise like monkey an heah um long ways off. An ef you no want de skin, sah, me gib um to ma pick'ny to sleep on an mek um spry, like de macaque himse'f."

The flesh looked like good meat, but the resemblance of the skinned animal to a flayed infant was too awfully suggestive for me to relish it. I declined the old man's invitation to the prospective feast, much to his satisfaction apparently, for, as he said, his family was large, and they all doted on monkey. He said they would not only eat all the meat, but make a soup of the bones, and this reminded me of what a planter told me—that the sight of the monkey skulls as he once saw them bobbing about in the soup was too ghastly for anything. But the flesh is said to taste like the tenderest veal.

O. A. FURBER.

PRINCE EDWARD LAND.

The Simple Capital of a British Province and Its American Visitors.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 19.—This little town is cut off from the world in an aggravating way. The coast of Nova Scotia is in plain view along most of the southern coast of Prince Edward Island, but the transfer by boat from Pictou takes three hours, so it is almost as long a journey from Halifax to Charlottetown as from Halifax to Sidney, twice as far away. This fact and the utter absence of any picturesque feature on the island would make Charlottetown a place unknown to any but commercial travelers or insurance agents if it were not that a Boston steamship line has made this place its terminus. Once a week the big ship from Boston, which has stopped at Halifax and Hawkesbury en route, comes to her wharf at Charlottetown and discharges a shipload of passengers. They are chiefly from Boston and interior Massachusetts. Some of them are from New York and Philadelphia and even cities of the west. All have come for the sail. They don't care a fig for Charlottetown. The chance to spend six days on the ocean with opportunities at several intervals to "get off and walk" for a change draws from 50 to 200 people from Boston every week. Many would much rather stick to their pleasant berths aboard ship when they reach their destination, but most of the passengers go ashore for the night. So Thursday nights are gala occasions in Charlottetown, and the greater part of the population gathers at the wharf. The people are ranged in tiers on a bank that looks down on the landing, and they fight for position near the entrance to the shed through which the travelers must pass. What satisfaction this crowd gathers from gaping uncomfortably in the semidarkness at the string of commonplace men and women, satchel laden, filing out of the shed is comprehensible, I think, to none but a Charlottetown mind. That there must be some satisfaction is plain from the fact that the crowd is as great at the end of the season as it is at the beginning.

They have primitive ways of running a hotel in this country. When you register, the clerk assigns you to a room and waves you toward the stairway. You climb three flights of stairs and find your way along the hall to the room. The door stands hospitably open. The key is in the lock. This at least is an improvement on Halifax, where the keys, having no tags attached, are carried off by the guests, leaving the next occupant of a room no protection but a chair braced against his door.

Charlottetown surrounds Queen's square, an oblong strip of parking very prettily laid out. Facing the park are the provincial parliament buildings of graystone. Adjoining are the postoffice and the city hall. Beyond the postoffice is a long market, whose odors are an offense against the pretty place.

Outside this square Charlottetown suggests nothing so much as a small county seat in Illinois. All the merchants of the town are gathered in two or three streets near the square, and their establishments are very like American country stores. All the sights of Charlottetown can be exhausted in half an hour, and the traveler welcomes the time when a blast from the steamer's hoarse whistle warns him that it is time to start on the homeward trip.

GRANT HAMILTON.

OUR SILVER CRAZE.

RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY OF MINE OWNERS TO FORCE UP THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The Two Nevada Senators the Arch Conspirators—Both Were Yellow Goldbugs In 1873—Story of Their Sudden Conversion as Told by David A. Wells—Became Interested In Silver Mines and Began Devising Schemes to Increase Their Fortunes at the People's Expense—Bland and Sherman Act Schemes and Their Results—Free Coinage the Latest and Worst Scheme.

Perhaps the two men most responsible for the "silver question," which has disturbed our finances for many years and is responsible for the industrial depression since 1893, are the two senators from Nevada—William M. Stewart and John P. Jones. Strange to say, both of these most ardent friends of silver were its most deadly enemies when the great "crime of '73" was committed against silver. Read these quotations from their speeches in the senate:

The question will never be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else. That is the upshot of the whole thing.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, June 12, 1874.

Do not let us try to deceive the American people. Do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value, we can give them a measure of value, that is better than the universal standard of mankind.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, June 11, 1874.

I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country. Did any country ever accumulate wealth, achieve greatness or attain high civilization without a standard of value? And what but gold could be that standard? * * * Gold is so exact a measure of human effort that when it is exclusively used as money it teaches the very habit of honesty.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, April 1, 1874.

These two men participated in the "crime of '73" and with their votes helped to "strike silver down." Have they since repented for their crime and been doing all possible to atone for it? This would be a charitable way of viewing their conversion, but the facts appear to point to a very different explanation. We quote the following from a recent article in the New York Tribune by the Hon. David A. Wells as throwing light on this subject:

The explanation in the case of Mr. Jones and his business associates does not seem to be attended with any difficulty. They had become largely interested in the mineral resources of their state, especially silver mining, and were reported to have accumulated great wealth from their investments. As a shrewd business man, he naturally looked out sharply for his business interests. He early saw what others failed so promptly to see, that the production of silver in the world—and especially in the United States—through improved methods of mining, refining and transportation of ores, was rapidly increasing. He doubtless foresaw what the world now knows, that the world's product of silver, which was $1,000,000 ounces in 1873, would become 165,000,000 ounces in 1895; that its market value of $1.30 per ounce in 1873 (reckoned in gold) would dwindle to 65 cents in 1895.

What it now costs to produce silver no one accurately knows. The celebrated Broken Hill mines of Australia yielded last year—1895—over 10,000,000 ounces of silver at a total reported cost of about 40 cents per ounce, and good authorities report that some of the American mines turn out millions of ounces at the present time at an equally low figure. With such an aspect of the future, it did not require any great measure of business sagacity on the part of Mr. Jones and his silver mining associates to foresee that this prospective great increase in the production of silver would impair its market or bullion value and diminish the profits of mining, and that something must be done to avert such a contingency. As the world had then, as it has now, a sufficient supply of all the silver it needed in the arts or as an instrumentality of exchange, any attempt to make its use more extensive did not seem feasible.

They accordingly hit upon the following ingenious plan: That the treasury of the United States should be required to buy so much of the surplus produced by the mines of Mr. Jones and his associates as would tend to maintain the price of silver, and consequently their enormous profits, or at least prevent any further decline in them. They therefore induced congress to require the government to buy at least $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each and every month, the total production of all the silver mines in the United States being at that time about $3,000,000 per month. The government consequently at once made a market for about two-thirds of all the product of this industry, and under this act the treasury did buy $378,165,000.

This device to keep up the price of silver did not, however, work as its originators expected it would at the time it was put into operation and for the reason that the world's annual output at the time of its enactment—namely, 58,476,000 ounces, with an average value of 1.152 per ounce—had reached 120,213,000 ounces per annum in 1889, while its price had fallen to .93 per ounce. The device was accordingly reconstructed, and in 1890 the United States treasury was required to buy 4,500,000 ounces per month, and under this law, which was repealed in 1893, the government purchased 168,647,682 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $155,030,000. In virtue of these two acts the United States treasury purchased 496,984,889 fine ounces of silver at an expenditure of $508,993,974, and of this large amount $513,000,000 remained in the vaults of the treasury on the 1st of September, 1896.

The above two devices for the benefit of the millionaire mine owners having completely failed, they have now devised a third, more subtle and ingenious, which has captivated and beguiled no small part of the American people—namely, the so called free coinage of silver, with the legal tender attachment.

It is difficult, therefore, in the face of such undisputable facts, to resist the conclusion that this whole silver agitation, which, as before shown, is not manifesting itself in any like degree in any other country, is the result of a rascally conspiracy of the silver mining magnates of the west and certain politicians whose aspirations are centered in the attainment of office and spoils. The exactions of the former further to increase their great fortunes have already cost the government and the people of the United States thousands of millions of dollars. If no silver mines had ever been discovered in this country, or, if discovered, the government had bought and closed them up, there never would have been any silver agitation in the country.

Have there ever been such selfish and unpatriotic schemes palmed off in modern times on the people of any country? Ought not every sensible American citizen who has given, or is still giving, aid and countenance to such a scheme to blush for the disgrace and loss which it has entailed upon his beloved country and its government?

Stamp Would Add No Value.

What would be the value of paper money if the government offered to put its seal upon all paper brought to it, giving a pound of paper money for a pound of paper? The operation of the free coinage of silver would be perfectly analogous, except that the paper would be defaced by the process of printing, while silver would remain unchanged in value. Under free coinage a pound of dollars and a pound of bullion must be of the same value. A pound of silver dollars is now worth more than a pound of silver bullion only because the government has a monopoly of the manufacture of silver dollars and it limits the supply and it is also committed to maintaining the dollars at par in gold. But if it agrees to puts its stamp upon all the silver brought to it its monopoly disappears, the quantity becomes indefinite, and the government is of course released from the obligation to maintain their value above what it really is, and the silver dollar must circulate at its bullion value, just as the gold dollar does. Consequently no class of persons would be so astonished and disappointed by the results of free coinage as the mine owners, who imagine that under free coinage their bullion would be transmuted at the mint into dollars worth what silver dollars are now worth.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

What Free Coinage Means.

What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the government would buy any of the silver; not an ounce. The government would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does this create any demand for silver?

Buckwheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is entirely due to this fact. Would opening a new buckwheat flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour.—Hon. J. T. McCleary of Minnesota.

Keep Your Nose On.

Workingmen who are being urged to "vote for free silver to get even with your employer" should think twice before trying to injure the men for whom they work. Cutting off his nose to spite his face is a good joke for a worker, compared with voting for a policy which will close the factories and force the employees into idleness merely for the sake of hurting the factory owners.

There are not many spiteful workingmen in this country, but even if there were they would be very foolish to throw themselves out of employment in order to be revenged on the men who pay their wages.

The Sixteen to One Juggler.

Wonderful indeed are the powers of the silver candidate for president (in his mind). He can balance a cart wheel dollar on his nose, take a big inflation rabbit out of a very small hat and alone and unaided raise the value of the world's silver to $1.29 per ounce. Who says that the age of miracles is past?

Andrew Jackson

Was a goldbug. In his message Dec. 2, 1834, he said, "The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency."

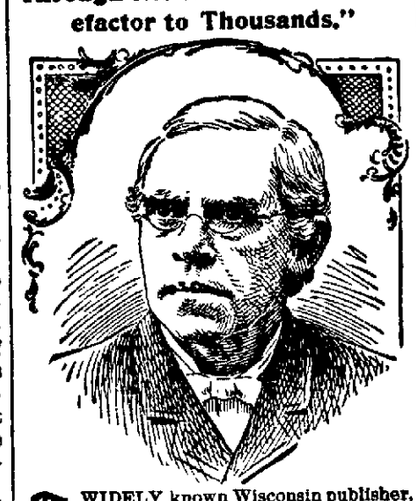
Is It Too Easy to Make a Living?

The silver men promise to make it harder by doubling all prices.

If your wages double you will be no better off and if they do not double you will be much worse off than now.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

PILES Dr. Williams Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr Williams Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by F. E Seaman.

1/2 RATES TO THE GARDEN SPOTS of the SOUTH

ONE WAY TICKETS ARE SOLD

At 1½ Cents a Mile

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To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special dates Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted, the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftentimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients **uncured by their Family Doctor** may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞**SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Tuesday, Oct. 6, '96

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Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

Return visits made every 28 days

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BISHOP NEWMAN

One of the Great Leaders of the M. E. Church.

HE TALKS ABOUT FREE SILVER.

What He Thinks of Unlimited Coinage at the Ratio of 16 to 1, Both From the Standpoints of Business Interests and Morals—He Thinks Ministers Should Preach Honest Money, and So Advises in His Charge.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newmann, Methodist Episcopal bishop of San Francisco, is one of the prominent clergymen of the country who believes that in the present campaign clergymen of all denominations, Protestant as well as Catholic, have a duty to perform that is little less sacred and important than that which confronted them during the anti-slavery agitation. He believes that the Christian ministers of the United States should preach the doctrine of honest money from their pulpits with as much fervor as their fathers preached the abolition of the slaves. He believes that clergymen should do this not for politics' sake, but for country's sake. He believes that the honor and the very life of the nation are threatened by those who advocate the free coinage of silver, and with such a crisis, with honesty and right on the one side and dishonesty and wrong on the other, he believes that the Christian church, true to its history and traditions, should present a solid front against the assaults upon the nation's honor and the nation's prestige.

Speaking recently of the political situation and the duty of the clergy to it, Bishop Newman said:

"In my opinion this country is passing through a crisis almost, if not quite as grave as that which led up to the revolution and rebellion. It is time for patriots, not partisans, for heroes, not demagogues. In such a crisis the responsibility of the clergy is great and their duty is plain. The duty of every Christian minister is to preach the Ten Commandments, particularly the one which says: 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"For the present we must go back from Christ to the Mosaic law. No, I do not mean quite that, for Christ was the defender and expounder of the Mosaic law. Let me say, rather, that we should preach, over and over again, the sermon on the Mount. Those who have nothing to risk would assail the rights of property. There is no more sacred right than the right to have, to hold and to enjoy the product of the brain or the muscle. The Ten Commandments surround property with the muniment of law, and as the rights of property are now threatened, let the voice of the pulpit, from ocean to ocean, proclaim to the Populists and anarchists and communists: 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"In the conferences committed to my charge there are something over 1,000 ministers. I shall call their attention to what I believe is the plain duty of the clergy, and shall urge upon them the importance of using all the influence they possess, in the pulpit and out, against the danger which threatens our country, against the possible triumph of Bryan and Sewall and the election of a congress that is pledged to pass a free silver coinage measure. The pulpit was a powerful agent in freeing the slaves. It can be made a powerful agent in reclaiming those of our people who have been led away from their notions of honor and honesty by the false prophets of a false doctrine. If such a stand on the part of the clergy causes dissension in the churches, let dissension come. Better dissension in the churches for the sake of the right than peace and quiet while dishonor triumphs and the sappers and miners of the national credit are enthroned in high places.

"The advocates of free coinage say that there is not enough money with which to do business, and that the passage of a free coinage measure will double the money in the country. Let us see if that is true. It must be admitted, of course, that before we can have more silver dollars the silver ore must be mined and then the bullion must be coined into money. Now, the silver ore is controlled by the comparatively few men who own the mines. They will have the money. How are you and I to get it from them? Shall we sandbag them, or shall we rob their treasure houses, or how are we to get it? They will not give it to us for nothing. Then how will the circulating medium be increased? The silver can come from only one source, and that is controlled by a few persons. They will be benefited and we shall have a new set of plutocrats, the basis of whose wealth is silver. But you and I won't be benefited.

"There are a great many idle men in this country today who are ready and willing to work, who are crying 'give us, for God's sake, bread for ourselves and our families.' Many of these men believe that their condition will be bettered if a free coinage measure is passed. That might be true if the men who own the silver mines and who will have the silver dollars, in the event of a free coinage measure, would guarantee that they would spend their newly-acquired wealth in opening up new industries and in reopening old ones that have been shut down. But we have no assurance that such a disposition will be made of the money. In fact, we have no assurance of anything. All you can get from a silver man is '16 to 1,' and that is the alpha and omega of his argument.

"And while we are adjusting ourselves to the new conditions, if we ever can adjust ourselves to them, there will be panic and business failures and financial ruin. What is the farmer and the laborer going to do during that period? Sober thought will convince both. I believe that honesty is the best policy, and to the inspired command of Moses, ringing up the centuries, I believe the answer will go back, 'I will not steal.'

"If I am entitled to speak for anyone at all it is for Protestant Christians. The cross, among Protestants, is regarded as the symbol of atonement. Among Catholics, however, the cross is revered with a love that is deep and, in some cases, almost sublime. In the convention that nominated Bryan in Chicago, and in the convention that indorsed him at St. Louis, his friends and supporters, in their ecstacy of delight, raised aloft a wooden cross, painted yellow, and marched around the convention halls, hurling cries of derision at that, the symbol of our Savior's death and the symbol which is the Catholic's hope and to which his eyes turn in love and adoration. How a Catholic can support a man who countenances scoffing at the cross, I can't understand, and I don't believe they will."

HOW COMMERCIAL MEN FEEL.

All of Them Solid This Fall for a Sound Money Policy.

Mr. Geo. S. Atwater, who represents one of the largest rubber factories at Akron, is at home for a few days. Mr. Atwater is an enthusiastic sound money man, and gave THE INDEPENDENT some interesting information. When asked about the general opinion of the commercial travelers on the political situation, he said:

"If there is any class of men who are competent to judge questions of public interest it is the commercial traveler. The reasons are, in the first place, the traveling man, to make a success of his business, must possess certain qualifications which will enable him to adapt himself to any and all circumstances. He must be bright, well educated, of keen conception, honest and observing. He is a great reader, thoroughly digests all he reads, is a good talker and a good listener. He is always on the alert for anything new, and is quick to take advantage of any knowledge which will advance the interests of his employers. This is a brief description of what the average commercial traveler is today. While I myself am a member of the fraternity, I do not wish to be considered egotistical in the above statement, and any merchant or manufacturer who does business will substantiate my estimate of him. The fact that he has a wide range of territory to cover at stated periods, enables him to get the views of all classes of people on each topic of public interest, and, therefore, I say he is as well, if not better qualified to judge the sentiments of the people as any one. Traveling men are of all political parties, and in my varied experience of some sixteen years, off and on, among them, I have found them pretty equally divided between the two great parties. They can talk politics, and some of the best arguments I have ever listened to have been advanced by commercial travelers when discussing political questions on the cars, in the hotels, on the steamers, etc. A traveling man seldom talks politics in the business houses of his customers. He is not there for that purpose.

"This season I have been on the road constantly since March and I have covered a territory embracing twenty one states. During this period I have been much interested in the coming election and have conversed with thousands of my fellow traveling men, and I can assure you that the change in the views and political faith of these men is astonishing. I feel safe in making the statement that fully ninety per cent of the commercial travelers are now ardent and enthusiastic supporters of McKinley and sound money. They are loud in their denunciation of the Chicago platform and will not support any man who stands upon such planks as compose that platform. There is no question but what their influence will do an immense amount of good for the cause of sound money. While for business reasons they seldom talk politics with their customers, they never neglect an opportunity to do quiet missionary work whenever circumstances will allow. The causes which have led up to and established this change of view among traveling men who formerly advocated Democratic doctrine are easily explained. During the past four years they have seen their business gradually diminishing. Customers upon whom they always depended for good fat orders have been gradually cutting these orders down, until this season they have only been buying 'from hand to mouth' and the traveling man who used to sit down in his hotel at night, write up good big orders and a jolly letter to his house, now sits down in the same hotel, and if he has any orders at all they are so small that he is almost ashamed to forward them to his house, and instead of that old time jolly letter, he writes a hard luck story, goes to bed to dream of good times of the past when business was good and orders plenty and resumes his route next day in a discouraged, half hearted way.

"The present depressed condition of business, the numerous failures in his particular line of business makes him think. He thinks that under the last Republican administration and a protective tariff his business was good and that his employers were making money. He knows that under the present Democratic administration and policy his business has materially suffered. He has posted himself upon the money question and is satisfied that free silver will not effect the desired end. He is anxious to get back to the old condition and he is doing his share to get there. He cannot be hoodwinked by any such delusions as free silver and the other crank theories of the Bryan party, and has made up his mind to sink petty sentiment this year and cast his vote and his influence for the party in whom he may trust to bring back to him a renewal of those business relations which he and his employers enjoyed under Harrison and protection."

Four Sailors Lost.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—There were severe storms on the lakes last night. The Sumatra, loaded with railroad iron, went down. Four sailors were drowned. The rest of the crew were rescued by the life saving service.

Brunswick, GA.—Four persons were killed by the storm here last night. Twelve vessels damaged; three sunk. The damage to buildings, railways and wires cannot be estimated.

It Struck Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—A storm struck this city at 2 o'clock this morning, doing great damage and unroofing buildings. Many washouts are reported on railways and telegraph communications are cut off.

Pittsburg—Later reports this afternoon show all railways had washouts. The damages to interior Western Pennsylvania and Maryland are enormous. Owing to the loss of wires cannot locate some missing trains.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The feature of this morning's stock market was the liquidation of from 15,000 to 20,000 shares by a commission house. The professionals are inclined to the bear side, but the markets still hold up. Reading has been a feature today. Messrs. Bell, Moore and Sleigh were prominent buyers. Americans were strong in London but not active. Exchange firm at 484 and 484¾, at which rate gold imports are out of the question. It is said, however, that more gold will come from Australia. Western railway presidents met yesterday and are trying to form a new traffic association. Pennsylvania arbitration is poor, showing a loss of $894,000, a gross of $551,000 in interest. Ontario & Western and West report is very good, the road earning $969,000 in gross for the year, and showing a surplus of $375,000. It is said B. Q. must earn $85,000 net per month for the next four months to cover its dividend. The market tone is now dull but steady.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The strong Liverpool cables this morning in face of the decline here yesterday caused another sharp advance, December ranging from 66⅞ at the opening to 68¾, closing at 68⅛. Liberal acceptances were reported on over night offering for accounts and heavy purchases for December made at the opening of English orders. Strength in foreign markets was attributed to unfavorable crop report from India and probabilities that posted stocks in the United Kingdom would show up light tomorrow. Clearances from the seaboard were only 200,000 bushels. N. W. receipts were 831 cars, and primary receipts exceeded those of last year. These features were more than offset by strength of cables and buying orders from abroad. Cash wheat sales, 120,000. Situation now looks as if it would result in much higher prices here and abroad, than market has experienced for some time.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	70½	72	70⅝	71⅝
Dec.	66⅞	68¾	66⅞	68⅛
Oats.				
Dec.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
May	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Corn.				
Dec.	22½	23⅝	22⅜	22⅝
May	25½	25¾	25½	25⅝
Pork				
Dec	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12
Jan	6 97	7 00	6 92	6 97
Lard.				
Dec.	3 85	3 87	3 82	3 87
Jan.	4 02	4 12	4 12	4 12

Cash Wheat, 67¾.
" Corn 22.
" Oats 17¼
" Pork 6 00
" Lard 3 80.

TOLEDO, Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 73½.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	opening	high	low	close
American sugar	112¾	113¾	11 7⅛	111½
Canada Southern				46⅝
C. B. & Q	71	71	70¼	70⅜
General electric	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅝
Chicago gas	62⅝	62⅝	61¼	61⅝
Lake Shore	147			147
Manhattan	89½	89½	88⅝	88⅝
Northwest	90¾	90¾	90⅛	90⅛
Western Union	84⅛	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞
St Paul	72¼	72¼	71½	71½
American Tobacco	61⅝	61⅝	60½	61¼
Louisville & Nashville	43⅞	44⅛	43⅛	43½

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.

WHEAT—No. 1 old red, 72@73c; No. 2 red, 71@72c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 30@31c; No. 2 shelled, 27½@28c; high mixed shelled, 27@27½c; mixed car, 26@27c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25½@26c; No. 2 do., 24½@25c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.25@7.75; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 18½@19c; do creamery, 17½@18½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 15@16c; fancy country roll, 13@14c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 9@9½c; new Ohios, full cream, 7¼@7½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@11½c; limburger, new, 7½@8c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss in square blocks, 11@11½c.

EGGS — Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16@17c; seconds, 14@14½c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 70@75c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@55c per pair; spring chickens, 20@40c per pair; dressed chickens, 11@12c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 11@12c per pound; live ducks, 60@80c per pair; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.

CATTLE—Receipts fair on Monday; 75 cars on sale; market slow; prices weak; today run light; market unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime, $4.40@4.60; good, $4.10@4.30; tidy, $3.85@4.10; good butchers', $3.70@4.00; fair, $3.40@3.70; common, $2.75@3.40; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $20.00@45.00.

HOGS—Receipts were light Monday; market ruled active and a shade higher than close of last week. Today the run is about 4 cars; quality only fair. We would quote: Prime assorted medium weights, $3.20@3.30; best heavy Yorkers, $3.60@3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; heavy, $3.25@3.45; pigs, as to quality, $2.50@3.25; roughs, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair on Monday; 15 cars on sale. Market ruled about steady at last week's prices. Receipts today light; market slow; prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime, $3.50@4.60; good, $3.30@3.50; fair, $2.70@3.15; common, $1.75@2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25. Lambs, $4.40@4.75; common to good, $3.00@4.10. Veal calves, $6.00@6.25; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 30. 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Wheat (new)	65
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	12
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	40-50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	11
Dried Peaches, peeled	13-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

Safe Crackers Make a Big Haul.

WILMERDING, Pa., Sept. 30.—[By Associated Press]—Burglars entered the Hotel Norman, last night, chloroformed the inmates, blew the safe open and secured ten thousand dollars in money and jewelry.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only 50 cents a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rivers Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

It's wonderful how much health has to do with married happiness. Sickness affects the temper. You can't be happy nor make others happy if you're ailing. When you find yourself irritable, easily worried, beginning to "run-down," it's because your blood is getting poor. You need richer blood and more of it. Your blood-making organs need to be vitalized by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It imparts new power to produce an abundance of healthy, red corpuscles, and gives you a fresh supply of pure, rich blood. It's a blood creator; it is for everyone whose blood is impure or in a poor, 'run-down" condition. It prevents the germs of disease from getting a hold on your system. Even after disease is settled on you, it is driven out by the blood creating properties of the "Discovery". It is a perfect cure for general and nervous debility, catarrh, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, scrofula and every form of blood-disease. It isn't called a consumption-cure but even consumption,—which has its roots in the blood—is driven out by the "Golden Medical Discovery" if taken in time. The "Discovery" is the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians and medical writers of the country.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

"Check it!"

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him.

There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Henry Falke, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 5th day of September, 1896.
MRS ELLEN FALKE,
Executrix.

The secret of happiness. "Keep your liver right." Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's remedy for complaints of the liver or bowels.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a brand-winning education. For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

TAXES FOR 1896.

Notice to Tax-Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1896 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1896:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE. Mills	STATE. 10ths	COUNTY. Mills	COUNTY. 10ths	ROAD Mills	ROAD 10ths	TOWNSHIP. Mills	TOWNSHIP. 10ths	SCHOOL Mills	SCHOOL 10ths	SUNDRY SPECIAL. Mills	SUNDRY SPECIAL. 10ths	POOR Mills	POOR 10ths	DEC. RATE. Mills	DEC. RATE. 10ths	JUNE RATE. Mills	JUNE RATE. 10ths	TOTAL Mills	TOTAL 10ths
Bethlehem	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	5	4	8	.....	.....	.....	2	8	5	7	.....	15	5
Canton	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	2	6	5	1 3-5	7	1 3-5	14	5
Jackson	2	2	5	6 3-5	.....	5	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	6	5 1-2	13	5
Lake	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	.....	.....	1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	7	1 3-5	14	1
Lawrence	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	8	8	16	10
Lexington	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	9	9 1-2	13	10
Marlboro	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	5	6	1-2	13	7
Nimishillen	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	1	.....	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	.....	12	2
Osnaburg	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	6	5	13	7
Paris	2	2	5	6 3-5	.....	9	.....	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	1	7	1	6	5	12	8
Perry	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	5	8 1-2	13	5
Pike	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	1-2	13	1
Plain	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	6	.....	4	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	7	1	5	1 1-2	12	2
Sandy	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	1	.....	4	3	7	3	.....	1	.....	7	1	6	8	13	8
Sugarcreek	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	1 1-2	13	8
Tuscarawas	2	2	5	6 3-5	2	.....	.....	4	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	8	13	8
Washington	2	2	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	9 1-2	14	4

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL	State and County Mills	State and County 10ths	ROAD Mills	ROAD 10ths	TOWNSHIP. Mills	TOWNSHIP. 10ths	CORPORATION Mills	CORPORATION 10ths	SCHOOL Mills	SCHOOL 10ths	POOR RATE Mills	POOR RATE 10ths	DEC. RATE Mills	DEC. RATE 10ths	JUNE RATE Mills	JUNE RATE 10ths	TOTAL Mills	TOTAL 10ths
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	1	13	1	26	8
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	11	7	11	7	23	4
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29	3
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12	1½	12	1½	24	7
Clinton	8	5	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	3½	14	3½	14	1
Greentown	8	5	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1½	9	9½	21	2
Hostetter	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	6	6	6	7	12	6
Limaville	8	5	..	..	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	5	8	4½	16	8
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9	11	9	23	8
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	7½	15	7
Marlboro	8	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	7	1	17	8
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	12	9	.....	.....	.....	1	9	3½	9	3½	26	7
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	3½	10	3½	20	7
Mt. Union, Washington Tp	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8½	12	8½	25	7
Mapleton	8	5	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	5	6	5	11	7
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	5	5	.....	2	9	3½	9	3½	18	7
New Berlin	8	5	2	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	11	5½	8	9½	20	5
New Franklin	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	7	5	6	8	14	1
Osnaburg	8	5	1	2	.....	2	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	8½	9	8½	19	7
Uniontown	8	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	10	9	9	7	20	6
Waynesburg	8	5	...	5	.....	4	1	5	4	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	2½	15	
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	9	2	9	2	18	4
West Brookfield	8	5	2	5	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	5½	7	1½	16	6

STATE RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
Start Common School	1	...
Sinking Fund	...	3
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	5
County	1	6
Bridge	1	1
Children's Home	.....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	2
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	...
Building	.....	5
Election	.....	2
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. from the 1st day of October to the 20th of December, 1896, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1897, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1896.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the tax-payers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next, after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together WITH THE PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section.

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and section, and number of Lot. Send stamp for answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax-payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

JACOB GEIB, TREASURER OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1896.

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